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CHERNYSHEV DOUBTS U.S. COMMITMENT TO ARMS TALKS

LD181318 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The disturbing international situation urgently requires that the existing mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on limiting and reducing armaments and on disarmament should operate effectively, rather than be used as a cover-up for the arms race.

The Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee came out with a call on other countries to pool efforts with a view to ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space.

The task of achieving concrete agreements at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva was named among the burning problems.

How are the talks going on? Regrettably, the American side does not wish to display a serious readiness to start tackling the important problems of eliminating the nuclear menance.

Washington has not as yet revised constructively its proposals concerning strategic armaments, tabled in November last year and directed at gaining unilateral advantages for the United States.

It blocks the solution of the question of abolishing nuclear weapons in Eruope by references to the postion of Britain and France, by the demand for weakening Soviet defences on the eastern borders while keeping the American Armed Forces posted in that region.

In effect, the U.S. is continuing the development and deployment of ever new nuclear weapons and is intesively preparing for the militarization of outer space.

The White House chief, during his conversation with editors of regional newspapers, television and radio companies the other day, remarked, "we are engaged now in modernization programme.... We're not going to retreat from that modernization.... There is coming a moment in which, to continue with that modernization, will take us beyond the terms of SALT."

Do such remarks and practical deeds by the official Washington tally with the declarations of administration officials about their alleged interest in nuclear arms reductions? Certainly not.

U.S. mass media bodies classify all that as a plan to win the arms race, and conclude that the absence of trust in the U.S. on the questions of arms control persists because the administration does not show a serious approach to these problems.

Senator Joseph Biden, in describing frankly the situation, said that within the U.S. Administration, control over arms policy was in the hands of those who for many years sought to disrupt the entire set-up of arms reductions.

The policy of this sort, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES put it, was taking the world to the ominous crossroads of uncertainty.

It is perfectly clear that under these circumstances, the Soviet Union has been confronted with the question of whether to continue marking the time at the Geneva talks and squabbling with the Americans, which quite suits them, or look for new approaches making it possible to clear the way for nuclear arms reductions.

The question is, undoubtedly, important and serious. The USSR has covered too long a part of the road in its desire to create conditions for working out constructive agreements, while the U.S. has failed to move an inch. The Soviet Union realizes its lofty responsibility to the peoples and nations for the destinies of peace in the nuclear and space age.

That is why, guided by the desire to achieve a radical turn for the better in the present-day complicated situation, the decision was adopted to stick firmly to the line towards the practical search for a mutually acceptable aggreement in Geneva.

On June 11, the Soviet delegation tabled in Geneva an interim option for resolving the problems of non-militarization of outer space and reduction of strategic armaments.

It was proposed to conclude a Soviet-American agreement on remaining within the anti-ballistic missile treaty for at least 15 years, while limiting SDE work to laboratories, that is the level practically attained by the U.S.

In the field of strategic offensive armaments, the USSR would surely prefer to agree on a radical, 50-per cent reduction of all such weapons of the USSR and the United States, which reach the territories of each other.

Already now, it is prepared to agree, as an interim step, on the restriction down to equal levels of the inter-continental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers, that is the components of the strategic offensive forces called the strategic triad in the U.S.

The question of medium-range armaments, reaching the other side, including ground-based cruise missiles, would be handled separately.

The USSR's latest proposals demonstrate yet another time its desire to ensure the conclusion of a mutually acceptable agreement, put an obstacle in the way of the nuclear arms race and start mutual cuts, deep cuts at that, as soon as possible.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, accepting the Soviet proposal would mean the reduction of the strategic nuclear armaments by about one-third as an interim measure towrds deeper cuts. Time will show what the U.S. leadership's response to the proposals will be. But it ought to be clear to Washington even now that if it, this time as well, ignores the Soviet initiatives, this will become apparent that the present American Administration is not being serious in the most serious question which determines the future of mankind.

SOVIET-U.S. DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN GENEVA

Space Arms Discussed

LD171143 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 17 TASS -- The group on space arms has met for a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Strategic Arms Meeting

LD181303 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 18 TASS -- A meeting of the group of strategic arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

FALIN COMMENTS ON SALT II, CHERNOBYL, SUMMIT

AU161324 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 14 Jun 86 p 3

["Excerpt" of an interview given by Valentin Falin, Soviet journalist and former USSR ambassador to the FRG, to Franz Sommerfeld, editor in chief of the FRG weekly DVZ/DIE TAT -- date and place not given]

[Text] Sommerfeld: The U.S. Administration is planning armament measures for autumn that would violate SALT II.

Falin: If this is confirmed, the entire arms control issue will be made much more difficult. This is the continuation of a negative development of the American policy, a development that constitutes a great dnager to all of mankind.

Sommerfeld: Would this endanger the second summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev this year?

Falin: It would not make the second summit easier, that is obvious, if the Americans adhere to this policy, because the meaning of a new meeting between the general secretary and the President consists in solving problems and not in describing the problems and ensuing difficulties.

Sommerfeld: Has the spirit of Geneva disappaeared?

Falin: In substance, yes. The American side has acted on purpose -- at least that it is how it seems -- in such a way that as little as possible is left of the spirit, and not only of the spirit but also of the letter, of Geneva.

Sommerfeld: Do you see any indicaitons for a change in this development?

Falin: There are no indications for such a change.

Sommerfeld: So you are pessimistic?

Falin: Not pessimistic, but realistic!

The Americans Do Not Want an Understanding.

Sommerfeld: Does your assessment also apply to the disarmament negotiations currently under way?

Falin: The Americans want neither a settlement nor an understanding with us. They need tension in order to continue their military program. This is the real reason for the difficulties in all negotiations that are still being held. If they really wanted arms control, they would not question the existing agreements and treaties; they would pursue a totally different philosophy.

Sommerfeld: The idea of the joint roof over Europe has received an unexpected confirmation by the Chernobyl disaster. Your general secretary has spoken of a terrible warring; already at the 27th party congress he stated that the nuclear era demands a new mode of political thought and a new policy. Does this also apply to the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

There Is a Discussion

Falin: Certainly, at the party congress Gorbachev spoke about the new mode of thought in economic and scientific development in general, not only in the capitalist countries, but also in the socialist countries. The new technology creates problems not only for the Western world but also for our socialist world. In this connection, Gorbachev has repeatedly stressed: We need a new mode of thought.

Sommerfeld: Does this mean that in the long run you also question the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

Falin: There is a discussion. The question is: Is man capable of preventing an incident like Chernobyl or not? If the answer is yes, then nuclear power plants can be justified. If the answer is no, they should be shut down. Our opinion, the opinion of the scholars and technicians is: It is possible; nuclear power plants can be made safe.

The second question is: Is there an alternative or not? What is the extent of our right to burn up raw materials that do not belong to us but to mankind as a species, that are thus necessary for the next 10, 100, or 1,000 generations? How will they live? It is said that they will find some way. But they will not if the raw materials no longer exist, if they are eaten or used up. We must not live according to the principle; after us the deluge, no matter what happens. If we did, we would be evil people.

Sommerfeld: Of course, this argument also applies to the consequences ensuing for future generations from the use of nuclear fission. In your country the peaceful use of nuclear energy amounts to about 10 percent of energy production. Would it not now be possible to set the stage for a different development by means of a large-scale saving program?

Falin: The saving program has already been decided. We want to double our industrial production over the next 5 years but not increase input per production unit. That means, to produce 2 and 1/2 times as much with the same amount of energy. This has already been decided. But it is no substitute for the efforts to utilize the resources more reasonably. If we continue to utilize the resources in the same way as we do now, we would end up without oil, natural gas, and coal reserves some time in the middle of the next century.

It seems that there is nuclear fusion as an alternative. But this is technically complicated, and it requires time and also a safe technology because it entails certain dangers.

There is also the question of the third World. The industrial countries are not alone on earth. If we want to correct today's situation, when the countries of the Third World live about 12 times worse than we do, then we have to ask ourselves: How? In order to raise the standard of living of these peoples we have to increase the production of raw materials and energy by 12 to 15 times.

The question must be looked at in a balanced way and from every viewpoint. Any judgements -- be they negative or positive -- are inappropriate.

Sommerfeld: You very much stressed the necessity of pondering things calmly, including the further use of nuclear energy.

There is a Soviet publication according to which the two reactor units in Chernobyl that are still usable and intact will be put into operation before the end of this year.

Falin: No deadline has been fixed as yet -- in 1 year, in 2 years, in 5 years. Nothing has been decided. It will depend on what the situation looks like concerning the radioactivity in the whole area; whether the work to encase the damaged unit is successful; whether working in the two intact units is safe for people. Therefore there have not been any definite decisions as to whether and when the two units are put into operation. If we find that the danger to the people working there cannot be justified, you can be sure that the units will not be put into operation.

"Our Side Will React Very Constructively"

Sommerfeld: If there is a conference on reactor safety on the international level, will the question of inspection come up?

Falin: It is probable that such issues as inspection will be dealt with. I would like to predict that our side will react very constructively.

Sommerfeld: You stress that the energy problem cannot be solved on the national level alone, that it is a global problem.

Falin: We have come to the following conclusion within the framework of all-European cooperation: Cooperation in energy sector by all states in this region would be very interesting, very important, and could be very successful, even without touching on the questions of armament control. This has been envisaged. But, unfortunately, this idea has not been put into practice.

Sommerfeld: But in the long run such a development would hardly be possible without effective disarmament steps?

Falin: I have asked good friends of mine, scholars: Would you be able to solve the problem of cancer if you got as much money for this project as President Reagan spends on SDI? Their answer: In all probability, yes; we would be able to master the problem. The problem of cancer is a problem of all mankind. The more money is spent on military purposes, the poorer we are in the intellectual and material sense. Unfortunately, this is a fact, the sad fact of the 20th century.

## 'BETTER' SALT TREATY MEANS U.S. SUPERIORITY

LD171741 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 17 Jun 86

[TASS Observer Leonid Ponomarev: "Washington's Course -- Toward the Escalation of the Arms Race"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (TASS) -- Tomorrow marks the 7th anniversary of the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, generally known as SALT II. Almost the same number of years passed before the document was signed. These years were spent on elaboration and careful assessment by each side on the "pros" and "cons" of the agreements. The 15th anniversary of the constructive process of concrete searches by the Soviet Union and the United States for accords on curbing the arms race could have been marked with satisfaction no later than in a year's time if the United States kept to the obligations it had undertaken, and the White House did not finally torpedo the treaty with its decision of 27 May to reject SALT II.

What are the reasons for this? The fact is that the Pentagon approached that threshold when the SALT II accords stood as a rigid barrier on the path of building up the strategic capabilities of the United States.

It is true that SALT II also limits the level of strategic forces of the Soviet Union, but unlike Washington, Moscow welcomes these limitations for both sides, and is ready to lower the limits defined by SALT II.

U.S. Administration representatives claim that SALT II allegedly "does not limit" the build-up of strategic weapons, and Washington, so they say, would like to have "genuine control" over armaments. However, one only has to glance at the text of the treaty and it becomes clear that it most seriously limits the opportunities for increasing the strategic forces of the two sides and establishes their concrete "ceilings." Thus, the original total level was defined as 2,400 units of strategic weapons [yedinits strategicheskikh sredstv] for each side, and if the treaty were ratified by the U.S. Senate, this level would be lowered to 2,250 units. Corresponding "ceilings" are also envisaged for the main groups of strategic systems -- 1,320 units for ballistic missiles with multiple independently-targetted reentry vehicles and for heavy bombers with their armaments; 1,200 units for ballistic missiles (without bombers) with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles; finally, no more than 820 units of ICBM's with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles.

From the moment of signing the treaty the Soviet Union dismantled 72 ICBM launchers and 21 heavy bombers, and overall dismantled 540 strategic carriers according to the provisional SALT I and the SALT II agreements. The United States dismantled 168 units. If no limitations existed according to SALT II, each side could increase the number of warheads approximately from 6,000 to 28,000 by the year 1995, according to the estimates of the research service of the U.S. Congress.

Having discarded SALT II, the present U.S. Administration is promising the public that it will strive for "a better treaty" with the Soviet Union "for the purposes of limiting arms arsenals." These are simply words, a propaganda ploys. By "a better treaty" Washington means a screen ensuring that the United States achieves military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these are illusory calculations since the USSR will never allow the United States to have nuclear missile superiority. In its international relations, including with the United States, the Soviet side rigorously holds by the principle of equality and identical security for the sides.

U.S. SEEKS FIRST-STRIKE CAPABILITY WITH SDI

LD182220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS) -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger in one of his recent meetings with journalists said that in the framework of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, 99 percent of efforts are directed at the possibility of destroying Soviet nuclear missiles the moment they are launched. He even assured listeners that the Washington administration is much less interested in "the defense" of its nuclear potential than in the destruction of Soviet missiles "by any means."

This pronouncement by Pentagon's boss bears witness to the fact that U.S. leaders, however much they deny it, direct their strategy at making a first nuclear strike and at the destruction of Soviet missiles on Soviet territory. The whole complex of weapons systems being created within the SDI framework is subjected to this task, more widely known as the "star wars" program.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports, for example, that at the Livermore laboratory and at its test site in Nevada intensive work is being done to create a ray weapon, for which a nuclear explosion in space close to earth will serve as the source of energy. Such a weapon is being prepared despite the fact that putting into space nuclear means, their siting and explosions in space are prohibited by specific accords. There is no doubt whatsoever that as soon as the United States creates this weapon it will discard the aforementioned accords, just as today it is discarding SALT II, which interferes with the future growth of the U.S. nuclear potential. Even the names of the types of bombs being devised according to the Pentagon's orders indicates that the whole policy, the whole U.S. military strategy is subjected to the idea of a first strike. Here are the names: "Electromagnetic impulse bomb," "an optical laser bomb," "a gamma-ray bomb" and others.

Acknowledged even by American specialists, all the new weapons can be used "for fulfilling an innumerable quantity of tasks" and not only for "defense" as the Washington administration asserts.

In other words the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a very serious escalation in the arms race. The other side is naturally not going to look on calmly as Washington speeds up the growth of its strike potential.

However now, while there is still time, the Soviet Union proposes to reach an accord with the United States on not departing from the Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile defense for at least 15 years, while limiting work in the sphere of SDI to the level of research -- a threshold which the United States has in fact approached. In sofar as the Soviet Union will by no means allow the United States nuclear missile superiority, then the best thing is to try to reach agreement on ending the arms race now and to do so honestly and reliably.

## ANALYST CONTRASTS WARSAW PACT, NATO ARMS POLICIES

PM171007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Times Dictate Imperatively"]

[Text] The attention of the entire world was focused on Budapest in the last few days. Reports came from there about the progress of the friendly visit to Hungary by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here, in the capital of People's Bulgaria, a conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC] was held, and showed the peoples of Europe and the entire planet the way to a future without wars or weapons.

Perhaps not everyone noticed the routine session, also held during these days, of the FRG cabinet, which was held on this occasion on Defense Ministry premises. Of course, this session in Bonn is not commensurate with what was happening in Budapest, either in scale or in significance. In a sense the fact that these events coincided is highly indicative. It vividly illuminates the diametrically opposite approaches to the most acute problems of today on the part of the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO bloc. On the banks of the Danube the discussion was of how to protect the world from nuclear catastrophe and remove the threat of war that hangs over mankind. On the banks of the Rhine, it was of the "need" to "substantially increase" the combat potential of the NATO countries' armed forces, and in particular West Germany's Bundeswehr.

Yes, that is the dialectic of present-day world development. The USSR and the other socialist community states persistently and tirelessly seek paths that open up, for all people, bright prospects for the future.

This is the aim of the Soviet Union's large-scale, far-reaching initiatives and proposals, which have the full support and approval of its allied and friends -- from the simplest proposal of banning all nuclear explosions to the program for the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the second millenium and the elaboration of the fundamentals for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

As for the capitalist countries, their ruling circles are not concerned about mankind's future, but about losing their own domination of mankind. They seek to regain their lost positions and achieve social revanche. They consider the sole means of implementing their designs to be the acquisition of military superiority over the socialist world, in order to attempt to realize their class objectives by force.

The United States and those who are in power in the largest and strongest country of the capitalist world, are particularly stubborn. They are unwilling to reckon with the will of the people. They pursue a dangerous course in foreign policy, leading to the intensification of tension in the international situation.

The United States has launched an unprecendented arms race, above all a nuclear arms race, and nurtures plans for the militarization of space and the siting of space-strike weapons in orbits around the earth. The essentials are not changed by the fact that Washington sometimes openly brags about its strong-arm approach to the most important international problems. Sometimes, for tactical reasons, hypocritically conceals it behind mellifluous assurances of "peaceability" and the desire to do no more than "deter" the Soviet Union, from where an all but "lethal threat" supposedly emanates.

An example of this ambivalent approach by Washington to the formulation of its own policy is provided by the recently published annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Congress. It expounds the administration's position on questions of military building, foreign policy, and the approach to Soviet-American talks. Among other issues, the authors of the report touched on the problems of ending nuclear tests. While stubbornly continuing the tests, people across the ocean cannot, however, simply shrug aside the unilaterial Soviet moratorium, and they seek any justification for their course. So how do they "justify" the continuing nuclear explosions at the Nevada range? They justify it as a means of "ensuring the reliability and effectiveness of the deterrent."

What this "deterrent" is, was decoded by the American press itself. It is the new nuclear warheads for MX ICBM's, Midgetman mobile missiles, ballistic missiles for Trident-2 nuclear submarines (D-5) , 155- and 2-3.2-mm nuclear artillery shells, antisubmarine nuclear depth charges, B-61 and B-83 nuclear bombs, and so on, and so forth. It goes without saying that all this has nothing to do with "deterrence," to use this same, widespread American term. It does have a very great deal to do with plans for a first nuclear strike. That cannot be concealed behind any cunning terms.

Perhaps the most vivid manifestation of Washington's sinister course of extending the nuclear arms race is to be found in the U.S. President's decision to renounce observance of the Soviet-American SALT II Agreement. Commenting on this decision, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote that it is causing alarm in both the United States and Western Europe, since it "increases the risk of an unrestricted arms race." That is indeed so. E. Rowney, special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state on arms reduction talks, states frankly that the renunication of the policy of observing SALT II will be advantageous to the United States and its allies and is a "promising option," since it will "enable the United States to modernize its strategic forces." Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle even issued a kind of ultimatum to those congressmen who permitted themselves to doubt the wisdom of the President's decision. "Congress will either side with the administration, or it will be siding with the Soviet Union."

So that is the outcome of the logic of militarists and militarism. An unrestricted race for offensive nuclear arms, the militarization of space, preparations for chemical warfare, the creation of conventional weapons with potential approximating that of nuclear weapons, and the transformation of entire continents into advance posts for U.S. nuclear strategy, spiced with the doctrine of neoglobalism and the policy of state terrorism -- that is the reality mankind faces.

In this connection I remember an article published in the West German magazine STERN. It was devoted to the White House's policy. The author started his argument with eloquent statistics: In a year, 77 people are killed by hand-held firearms; in Britain, 8; in Switzerland, 24; in Canada, 8; and in the United States, 11,522. These figures confirm that weapons and the use of force have become a cult in America. Violence, the author writes, is as normal as Coca-Cola in that country. The White House carried over this cult of weapons, this gamble on brute force, into all its policy. "It is leaving unanswered the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals. It is continuing to test its nuclear weapons. It is implementing its monstrous SDI program, even at the cost of breaking off disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. In a word, it regards muscle as a political tool and not only acts like a thug, but is one, where subtle political actions are needed.

A murderous characteristic.

The world has entered a phase of its development in which to avoid solving the vital issues of today is to jeopardize the future of all civilization. As the Warsaw Pact PCC conference in Budapest showed that the socialist countries are well aware of that fact and act accordingly. The conference supported the program put forward by the USSR for the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the concrete steps to end nuclear tests, and the position of the Soviet delegation at the Societ-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

Thus the participants in the Warsaw Pact consider it their duty persistently and consistently to seek the elimination of the nuclear threat, a change for the better in European and world affairs, and the development of fruitful cooperation between states.

What are the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states calling for? An end to nuclear tests. The total elimination, on a reciprocal basis, of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. The attainment of concrete accords at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. The elimination, in this century, of another type of weapons of mass destruciton, namely chemical weapons, as well as the industrial base for their manufacture. A substantial reduction in armed forces and armaments at the global and regional levels. The implementation of effective monitoring in all spheres and at all stages of arms reduction and disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact states named the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe as one of the central tasks of their foreign policy. For many years now the two strongest military-political groups -- the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc -- have faced each other on the European Continent, and here large armed forces of both sides are concentrated. The press has already cited the information that NATO (counting France and Spain) has 94 divisions here, while the Warsaw Pact countries have 78. The Warsaw Pact countries have a large tank pool but the NATO countries' tank pool yields nothing to it in quantity, now including 17,000 machines directly in combat formations and units, and 8,000 in store. As for aircraft, in general both sides have large and approximately equal air forces. NATO has a slight superiority in fighter-bombers and assault aircraft, while the Warsaw Pact has more fighter-interceptors.

Thus there is an approximate equilibrium between NATO forces and Warsaw Pact forces in Europe, an equilibrium at a very high and dangerous level. In view of this and considering the need for concrete measures aimed at ensuring the transition to effective disarmament, the Budapest PCC conference adopted an "Appeal of the Warsaw Pact States to the NATO States and to European Countries, With a Program for Reducing Armed Forces and Armaments in Europe." It is proposed to substantially reduce all components of ground forces and tactical assault aircraft of the European states, as well as the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and means stationed in Europe, and operational-tactical nuclear arms with a range (radius of operation) of up to 1,000 km. As a result of these measures by the beginning of the nineties this reduction would amount to more than half a million people on each side.

The appeal of the Warsaw Pact states indicates concrete ways of implementing these proposals. Their realism and viability immediately attracted the keenest attention among the European public and all the international public. "The broad scope of this program," Britain's DAILY MAIL notes, "stunned NATO observers." Well, maybe. We shall see how they react in practice.

Meanwhile the socialist countries continue their peace offensive. As M.S. Gorbachev announced during the rally at the Csepel machine tool plant, the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal of fundamental importance at the United Nations. Its essence, in brief, is simple: to make space an arena of "star peace," not "star wars." In other words, the USSR proposes the total exclusion of space from the sphere of military preparations and its utilization solely for peaceful purposes.

In all the steps taken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in the international arena one can see the highest sense of responsibility for mankind's future, for its peace and tranquillity. The struggle for these lofty goals is not easy. It requires a supreme intensity of effort, high vigilance, selflessness, and readiness to accomplish feats for the sake of the future. But there simply is no other means of protecting the world from catastrophe. The times dictate imperatively: Act.

VOLKOGONOV ON STRATEGIC MILITARY PARITY IN EUROPE

LD171910 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1930 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Commentary by Colonel General Dmitriy Volkogonov, military analyst; in Russian fading into German translation[

[Text] In the world arena two concepts currently confront one another. The U.S. and its NATO allies adhere in practice to the course of ensuring their own security at the expense of ensuring the same for their political opposites. For the realization of these concepts, the U.S. Administration has quite openly set out to achieve unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union. The Soviet concept, on the other hand, starts from the truly just principle of equal security for all. It is only by actually observing this principle in practice that one can finally pursue the path of a gradual, progressive reduction of nuclear arms up to their full elimination by the year 2000.

It is well-known that this strategic anti-war plan, this plan for a nuclear weapon-free world, was submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in January of this year. Also, the participants in the recent deliberations of the PCC of the Warsaw Pact members in Budapest stated that they supported the plan submitted by the Soviet Union for the full liquidation of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons everywhere by the end of this century. The topicality and the far-reaching nature of this Soviet plan are attracting the broadest attention of progressive world public opinion. But the West, and above all Washington, has so far made no positive reply to the Soviet initiative.

As can be seen from the numerous statements by Caspar Weinberger and other hawks, the U.S. does not intend to relinquish its policy of achieving a decisive, great superiority. This is why the fate of the preservation of peace is, today more than ever before, most closely linked with the possibilities that the Soviet Union and its allies possess for the protection of peace. It has become apparent today that no agreement has been reached on mutual, balanced and step-by-step destruction of nuclear weapons and, in view of the militaristic challenge, guarantees for security exist only because of the capability of socialism to maintain strategic military parity. The establishment of this is assessed in the new CPSU Program as an historic achievement of socialism. The approximate balance in strategic forces consolidates the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and completely upsets the calculations of the aggressive imperialist circles for victory in nuclear war. The CPSU Program stresses that the preservation of this balance constitutes the guarantee for maintaining peace and international security.

The protection of socialism takes as its point of departure the important political condition of maintaining the Soviet Armed Forces at a level that excludes strategic superiority on the part of imperialism. Not doing so would be tantamount to encouraging the potential aggressor who, as the facts prove, has not renounced attempts to achieve unilateral military advantages and to decide the main contradictions of the epoch in his favor through military means.

It is no secret that in recent years alone the Pentagon has elaborated quite a few scenarios for achieving a decisive military victory. For the planners in the NATO bunkers, for example, the most advantageous for them would be the model of a possible war that is limited to the territory of Western Europe and the Soviet Union while keeping the United States outside. In the opinion of the U.S. military office, however, this could only be achieved if the U.S. nuclear missile forces in Europe are such that they would divert a considerable part of the potential of the Soviet Union's [word indistinct] to themselves. But even this is too little for them today. Today in the Pentagon, as is well-known, particular hopes are attached to the so-called SDI, the purpose of which is to establish a space-based strike system that would offer the possibility of making a first strike against the adversary and also prevent a retaliatory strike, or at least to rapidly weaken such a strike.

Those who are in the highest organs of power across the ocean and those who hold the tiller of the arms industry complex are, in forcing the star wars plans through to the point of practical realization, putting the future of the whole world at risk. The fact of the matter is that the U.S. military space program, should it be implemented, would torpedo the negotiations on arms control and cancel the already existing agreements. Moreover, the U.S. Administration has already embarked on a path of throwing overboard the existing accords by actually abrogating SALT II. As a result, the situation of strategic chaos and military instability is most grave. If the basis of strategic balance is shaken or cracked, no one will be able to guarantee that instead of, as the U.S. President said, SDI helping to make nuclear weapons obsolete, the space strategists might nonetheless use them.

The war hawks do not seem to realize that the Soviet Union will in no way allow the United States to gain unilateral advantage, whether on earth or in space, and the pursuit of this unattainable dream of military superiority is a fruitless and dangerous policy. If the leaders of the United States and NATO would grasp this unalterable truth then our country's historic, constructive proposals for bilateral, step-by-step reduction in the level of strategic balance until the elimination of nuclear weapons could become the basis for a cardinal change for the better in our world. As long as this does not happen, however, socialism's capability to maintain the balance of strength at a very high level is endangered by fault of the Americans. This parity offers the chief material guarantee of security that serves the preservation of peace.

Here one must take into account the fact that the Soviet strategic forces are intended only for a retaliatory strike because of our peace-loving policy and the government commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. On the other hand, U.S. weapons are intended for dealing a first strike. The strategic balance makes ephemeral the hopes of the militaristic circles of the United States and the Pentagon military clique for the possibility of victory in a nuclear war.

## BOVIN VIEWS GLOBAL DANGERS OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM181311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer A. Bovin article: "There Is No Other Way..."]

[Text] The emergence and accumulation of nuclear weapons, which possess a vast, unthinkable destructive force, was received by many as a real threat to mankind's existence. But there were many others too. Yes, they said, the destruction will be tremendous and hundreds of millions will die but that does not mean that all mankind will perish. Especially since according to all the possible scenarios, a nuclear war will be localized to the Northern Hemisphere "alone"... That is how the nuclear optimists reasoned.

The eighties introduced fundamentally new elements into the debate on the consequences of nuclear war. In early 1983, Soviet and American scientists, acting independently of each other, reached the following conclusion: The use of nuclear weapons will lead to an acute change in the earth's climate and cause a global ecological disaster. This conclusion was published in Washington at an international conference "The World Against Nuclear War" held there (31 October- 1 November 1983). Thus the concepts of the "nuclear night" and "nuclear winter" entered our lives.

What does this mean? Calculations show that as a result of nuclear explosions there will be gigantic mass conflagrations that will be accompanied by the release into the atmosphere of a vast quantity (hundreds of million of tons) of combustion products -- soot, ash, and toxic gases. Black clouds will cover the sun and swallow up the sunlight, which will cause the "nuclear night" -- a darkening of the earth's surface.

The disruption of the planet's radiation balance will lead to a fall in temperature on its surface of approximately 15-20 degrees. As a result of the radical restructuring of the circulation system in the atmosphere, this unprecedented climatic disaster will spread, in a few weeks, over the entire globe, which will entail the mass destruction of the earth's flora and fauna.

It is obvious that the geophysical consequences of a nuclear war would be considerably more powerful than the direct effects of nuclear weapons. After a nuclear war, Academician Ye. P. Velikhov writes, "the people who survive the first strike will be in conditions of cruel cold, without drinking water, food, or fuel, under the effects of powerful radiation, in conditions of extreme psychological stress and raging epidemics; and all this will be happening in twilight or darkness. That is why, in practice, a nuclear war on any scale will mean either the disappearance of the human race or its degradation to a level lower than that of prehistory." This same idea was expressed more laconically by U.S. Senator E. Kennedy. A nuclear conflict, he said, "would pose just one question: Not how many people would survive a nuclear strike, but how long would be the hour of their dying on a dying planet." It is terrifying to read such words, but we must have the courage to look into the abyss... It should be borne in mind that the total yield of nuclear explosions after which irreversible catastrophic changes to the earth's climate and biosphere will begin is very small -- of the order of 100 megatons.

That is approximately 150 times less than the entire megatonnage that has now been stockpiled.

A significant aspect of modern ideas about the long-term consequences of nuclear war lies in their independence of the geography of nuclear explosions. "Calculations show," says the conclusion document of the International Conference of Scientists organized by the Papal Academy of Sciences in the Vatican (January 1984), "that the dust and smoke will spread to the tropics and the greater part of the Southern Hemisphere. Thus even the nonbelligerent countries, including those far from the region of the conflict, will experience its terrible effects. India, Brazil, Nigeria, or Indonesia could be destroyed as a result of nuclear war even though not a single warhead exploded on their territory..."

One effect of the "nuclear winter" was expressed in a more paradoxical form by Prof C. Sagan of Cornell University: "Even if a nuclear state plans in detail and carries out a first nuclear strike, theoretically excluding all technical possibility for the enemy to inflict a retaliatory strike, even in that event it will in effect be committing suicide."

A special topic is the psychological consequences of nuclear war. They are horrifying. "It is possible that after a nuclear conflict some people will remain alive," argues Academician N.P. Bekhtereva, a well known expert in neurophysiology. "But at the same time, after a nuclear catastrophe it is absolutely certain that neither the social structure nor the system of vital supplies and health care will survive. And then, when all moral values are lost, when no help will be given to the sick and dying -- the world will be a very terrible place.

As a professional, as a specialist in this sphere of science, I can say: The human brain will not withstand this horror, it will cease to serve man as it serves him now." The prediction -- especially for the Third World -- is for mass panic, the collapse of social life, the crumbling of all the established foundations of power, and the transformation of cities into centers of plunder, disorder, chaos, and epidemics.

The materials quoted above are taken from the book "Climatic and Biological Consequences of Nuclear War" [Klimaticheskiye i Biologicheskiye Posledstviya Yadernoy Voyny], just published by the Nauka Publishing House. The book was prepared by the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defnese of Peace and Against The Nuclear Threat and published with the help of the Soviet Peace Foundation. The chief editor is Academician Ye.P. Velikhov. The content of the book includes the latest scientific data about the "nuclear night" and "nuclear winter," about the global consequences of nuclear explosions.

I foresee the question: Is there any need to "frighten" people, is there any need to publish such books? In my opinion, "frighten" is not the correct word. It is necessary to tell people the truth, to warn them, to make sure people understand what is happening and what could happen. "... The time has come," M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "To fully understand the harsh realities of our day: Nuclear weapons contain within themselves a tornado capable of sweeping the human race off the face of the earth."

In a nuclear war, Soviet scientists state, "there are no effective means of protection, and it is particularly impossible to create any." Since this is the case, the only correct, only reasonable, only responsible policy is the policy of preventing nuclear war. The policy that our country persistently and consistently pursue is to prevent war -- there is no other way.

TROFIMENKO OUTLINES DANGERS OF 'MILITARY ATOM'

PM171816 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 21, 2 Jun 86 pp 7-9

[Prof Genrikh Trofimenko article: "Another Alarm Signal"]

[Text] The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station clearly demonstrated to the world how awesome a force nuclear energy can be if it gets out of control. In his television address on May 14 CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that what happened in Chernobyl was "another alarm signal, another grim warning that the nuclear age calls for new political thinking and a new policy." The energy of the atom was first put to military use when the United States bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki 41 years ago. By the beginning of the eighties the atom bombings of the two Japanese cities had taken a toll of more than 210,000 lives. The Japanese have not forgotten this, and anyone who has visited one of the cities has surely seen thousands of school-children gathered at memorials to the victims of the bombings: The memory of these tragedies that defy description is passed on from generation to generation. In other countries the situation is different. Most people everywhere have of course heard of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and in many countries there are powerful anti-nuclear movements and Green Parties concerned with environmental protection and opposed even to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Nevertheless, with the passage of years awareness of the nuclear threat is dulled. Numerous atomic power stations are now in operation; in some countries, France and Sweden, for instance, they generate half the electricity consumed. Nuclear missiles stand in readiness on launching pads, but despite all the talk about the "fragility" of the nuclear balance, none of them have launched out on their planned trajectories by "accident." Does that mean there is no cause for worry? Articles by concerned scientists warning against the growing danger are often written for other scientists: the uninitiated has no easy time making his way through the jungle of formulas and complex calculations proving the inevitability of the "nuclear winter" if a global nuclear war of even "average" intensity were to break out. Only the alarm signals that sound from time to time sharpen people's sense of impending danger and put wide sections of the world public on their guard. These alarm signals are the major nuclear incidents: there were Palomares in Spain, where an American strategic bomber dropped nuclear bombs (which, true, did not explode, but merely cracked, subjecting a large area to radioactive contamination), the explosion of a U.S. strategic Titan missile in its silo, the release of radioactive substance at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in the United States, and scores of other dangerous incidents involving both atoms for peace and atoms for war. Now there is Chernobyl. There is a diabolical irony in the reaction of some Western mass media and politicians to this incident. Chernobyl was not presented simply as a grave mishap, it was exaggerated to gargantuan dimensions, and this despite the fact that it was not a nuclear blast, but an explosion of gas resulting in a discharge of radioactive particles. Who capitalized on it and why was explained in detail by Mikhail Gorbachev in his television address.

It is in place to ask: if an accident at one nuclear reactor, moreover one not involving a nuclear explosion, is described in the West as nothing short of a global catastrophe, how are we to regard the so-called "limited nuclear wars," "surgical" nuclear strikes, and "counterforce nuclear attacks" which Western politicians, with the assitance of the mass media, have for years presented as admissible, almost innocent actions? All manner of anti-Sovieteers maintain that Chernobyl was an incredible catastrophe from which it would take the world a long time to recover. This contention is advanced by the very same quarters that for years assured the public that in the event of a "strategic counterforce attack" on a country the size of the U.S. involving simultaneous hits on military installations by over 2,000 one-megaton nuclear warheads "most urban industrial systems... would experience little or no economic effects," while the total number of injured "both from direct effects and fall-out" would be "less than half of the total annual peacetim e occurrence of non-fatal injuries in the U.S.A."

(This comes from a "reassuring" Pentagon estimate of the effects of "limited" nuclear war prepared for the U.S. Congress.) Moreover, for years the well-known American physicist Eugene Wigner argued that even if the U.S.S.R., in the event of an American nuclear attack on it, were to retailiate with a full scale strike not at military installations, but at American cities and industrial centres, the most elementary precautions could ensure the survival of 95 percent of the U.S. population. But now Western experts hold that non-nuclear damage to one power reactor in the centre of Europe threatens the whole world with unpredictable consequences. What is the truth? The truth is that if a single nuclear reactor that gets out of hand presents a formidable threat, even a "super-limited" nuclear war (comparable for yield of the warheads used to the simultaneous destruction, as a result of nuclear reaction getting out of control, of all the atomic power plants now in operation in the world) would mean nothing less than the end of civilization. Thus, the scenarios for "safe" counterforce nuclear wars in vogue in the West are sheer deception, a fiction concoted by the militarist to mislead the public. All such "reassuring scenarios," under cover of which the hawks in the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of a number of other NATO countries have been putting through ever bigger military budgets, should be consigned to the scrap heap. There can be no safe nuclear war! More, not only nuclear, but also conventional war is inadmissible in the present conditions. Today both experts and laymen know full well that the destruction of even a few nuclear power stations by conventional bombs or shells in one or another European country would have catastrophic consequences for whole continent. In short, the world has become too small and fragile for wars and for power politics. It has become truly interdependent. For to keep under control the forces of nature man has mastered the joint efforts of many countries are required. Drawing due lessons from the Chernobyl accident, as well as from other similar occurences of the recent past in other countries, and approaching the peaceful use of nuclear energy with a sense of responsibility, the Soviet leadership has put forward a four-point programme aimed at strengthening the internaitonal regime of safe nuclear power development. These proposals, set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's May 14 television address, envisage:

First, closer cooperation among all countries engaged in nuclear power development, specifically through the organization of an early warning system and supply of information in the event of accidents or malfunctions at atomic power stations, and the rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations emerge. Second, discussions of the entire range of relevant matters at a highly authoritative special international conference under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Third, enhancing the role and possibilities of the IAEA, in particular by increasing its resources and staff. Fourth, active involvement of the U.N. and its specialized agencies (the World Health Organization, for example) in the effort to ensure the safe development of peaceful nuclear power engineering. The Soviet Union expects that the proposals to strengthen and heighten the role of the IAEA and the other measures to ensure the safe use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes will find support in Washington not only in words, but in deeds. However, the paramount nuclear problem today is not control over the peaceful atom, but the problem of the uncontrolled military atom. "The accident at Chernobyl," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "once again gave an inkling of the abyss into which nuclear war would plunge mankind." Anyone who pressed the "nuclear button" would thereby control not only over the military atom but also his own destiny. Precisely because of this the U.S. strategists' favourite idea of "controlled and considered" use of the U.S. nuclear arsenal is nothing more than an absurdity. Such use is not a way of gaining the upper hand in a conflict, as the U.S. defence secretary says, but the way to launch out on the road to nowehre, the road to the destruction on humanity. Having considered all aspects of the issue of war and peace, the Soviet leadership is firmly convinced that the nuclear weapon holds the threat of extinction over the entire human race. The character of nuclear weapons and the size of their present stockpiles (about 50,000 nuclear warheads with a total yield equivalent to 12 billion tons of conventional explosives) leave no country any hope of being able to protect itself by military-technical means alone, by means of defences however sophisticated and powerful.
Ensuring security is increasingly a political task that can be accomplished only by political means, as was underscored at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Accordingly, the Soviet Union advanced a far-reaching proposal for the creation of a comprehensive system

of international security. Its basic principles were set forth in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress. In the military sphere the fundamental principles are renunciation by the nuclear powers of war -- both nuclear and conventional -- against each other or against third countries; prevention of an arms race in outer space; cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the total destruction of such weapons; a ban on, and the destruction of, chemical weapons; renunciation of the development of other means of mass annihilation; a strictly controlled lowering of the military potentials of the states; reduction of military budgets, and a number of other measures. In the political sphere -- unconditional respect for the right of each people to choose the ways and forms of its development independently; a just political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts; elaboration and implementation of measures aimed at building confidence between states; elaboration of effective methods of preventing international terrorism; and also a set of measures in the economic and humanitarian spheres, including wider international cooperation in giving effect to the political, social and personal rights of people. These proposals have not remained a mere declaration of intent. They have been backed by a series of concrete initiatives aimed at overcoming tendencies towards confrontation in the policies of states, at easing international tension, radical reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments, preventing the arms race from being carried over to new spheres, and strengthening peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The first and most important of these initiatives is the concrete 15-year programme for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world set forth in the CPSU general secfetary's statement of January 15 this year. This programme, the ultimate objective of which is the ridding of the world of nuclear weapons, calls for the reduction by half in the next 5-8 years of the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory, renunciation of the development and deployment of space-strike weapons, and the subsequent inclusion in this process of Britain, France and other nuclear powers. The latest proposal of this order was submitted by the Soviet delegation at the new round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons which recently opened in Geneva. It is a draft agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union has also submitted detailed proposals relating to the prohibition of chemical weapons and the abolition of the stockpiles of these weapons, and to issues that are impeding progress at the Vienna talks on the limitation of arms and armed forces in central Europe. The Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is also working actively and constructively to help ensure the early successful conclusion of the conference.

A vivid demonstration of the Soviet Union's dedication to peace and nuclear disarmament is the Soviet Government's decision once again to prolong, until August 6 this year, its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests which entered into force on August 6 last year. Announcing the prolongation of the moratorium, Mikhail Gorbachev again proposed an early meeting with President Reagan with a view to agreeing on the prohibition of nuclear tests. At the same time the CPSU general secretary confirmed his agreement in principle to the next meeting with the U.S. President as agreed at the Geneva summit in November last year. For this meeting to take place, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, two simple things are needed: a desire to see it produce tangible practical results if only on one or two of the issues that command the attention of the entire world, and an appropriate political atmosphere. Ensuring nuclear security in the world, and primarily, the termination of nuclear tests as the most important and highly symbolic step in this direction, questions relating to the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, reduction of conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the forces of the Soviet Union and the United States, with a simultaneous reduction of operational-tactical nuclear armaments -- these are some of the more or less "simple problems in the complex array of international problems which call for solution by the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. And if the U.S. leaders are sincere when they declare their readiness to take a new approach to U.S.-Soviet relations, to give an impulse to disarmament, and if they are really concerned about the life and health of the present and future generations, they have every opportunity to confirm this without delay by their concrete actions, by meeting the U.S.S.R. halfway.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK REPORTS 1985 ACTIVITY

PM131205 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 22, May 86 (Signed to Press 22 May 86) p 20

[Article by V. Lyakin, adviser of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation: "Economic Review: The Activity of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in 1985" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] It has already been reported that the 63d session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] Council was held in Moscow. The session examined and approved a report on the Bank's activity in 1985 and its balance sheet as at 1 January 1986, passed a resolution on the distribution of profits, and examined the credits plan for 1986 and other questions concerning the IBEC's current and long-term operations.

Following a course of comprehensive intensification of production and enhancement of its efficiency, the IBEC member-countries achieved in 1985 further consolidation of their economies, growth of national income, and enhancement of working people's prosperity. Their foreign economic ties developed dynamically. Last year the reciprocal trade between IBEC member-countries increased by 6.5 percent in comparison with the preceding year and reached very nearly R200 billion. Its share of the total foreign trade turnover of the countries in question exceeded 61 percent.

Last year the IBEC, just like in the past, ensured transfer credit services for the constantly growing volume of trade and economic ties between CEMA countries. Utilizing the money-credit levers, the bank strove to assist as actively as possible the expansion of economic cooperation between the fraternal countries, the discharge of their reciprocal trade obligations, and the strengthening of plan and payments discipline.

But putting the collective socialist currency of transfer rubles into international payments circulation, the IBEC assisted the member-countries in effecting the necessary reciprocal transactions on a stable basis. To a considerable degree this protected the economy of socialist states and their reciprocal foreign economic ties from the crisis-ridden currency system of the West.

The volume of transactions effected by member-countries through the IBEC in 1985 reached 211 billion transfer rubles, which was 7.7 percent more than in 1984. In order to ensure a steady flow of payments, the Bank granted credits amounting to 15.3 billion transfer rubles, which was 12.3 percent more than in 1984. A considerable proportion of the credits was granted on preferential terms to the authorized banks of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. The relative share of transfer credits granted to cover short-term overdrafts in the commodity turnover accounts of IBEC member-countries represented 75 percent of the total credits granted. The average turnover of transfer credits for the bank as a whole was 23 days.

Despite the growth of member-countries' reciprocal foreign trade turnover, the volume of payments into the IBEC remained at least year's level and amounted to 4.4 billion transfer rubles at the end of 1985. Last year the share of IBEC credits in the total sum of reciprocal payments by member-countries' banks represented 13 percent compared with 12.2 percent in 1984. The relative share of the bank's credits exceeded 50 percent for some countries whose exports contain a high proportion of commodities whose output and sales are seasonal.

Last year the average cost of IBEC transfer ruble credits was, like in 1984, 3.1 percent, which was considerably lower than the interest rates charged for loans in U.S. dollars or other leading capitalist currencies.

With a view to stimulating the activity of member-countries' international economic organizations, the bank charged for some of them the interest rates previously applied to credit and debit transactions in transfer rubles, making them equal to the rates charged to authorized banks.

Last year the IBEC effected the necessary volume of convertible currency transactions. It was guided in this by the bank council's resolutions aimed at ensuring liquidity and profitability of transactions and the safeguarding of its own and its depositors' currency resources. The IBEC attracted free currency funds both from member-countries' banks and from capitalist countries' banks, mainly in the form of credits and deposits, and ensured the effective placement of these funds in the interest of expanding CEMA countries' trade and economic relations with the capitalist states.

At the end of 1985 the total balances of deposited convertible currency funds represented a sum equivalent to 1.6 billion transfer rubles, in other words they remained at the previous year's level. Nevertheless, the time structure of debits and credits improved considerably in favor of medium-term funds.

In 1985, for the first time in the last 8 years, the IBEC entered the international capital market for the purpose of organizing two consortium credits. This resulted in the conclusion of two credit agreements totaling $150 million. Other banking transactions were successfully effected in the currency markets, particularly conversion transactions and mainly on instructions from the bank's clients.

With a view to economic expediency, the IBEC somewhat expanded the range of currencies in which it effected its transactions. It began effecting transactions in Japanese yen on a more regular basis, and started individual deals in the European Currency Unit, the ECU.

The necessary work to further rationalize and automate banking operations was carried out with a view to enhancing the efficiency of transactions in convertible currency.

The IBEC conducted its work in close interaction with the International Investment Bank, the CEMA Secretariat, and the CEMA Permanent Commissions for Currency and Finance and Foreign Trade. Cooperation was channeled toward the implementation of decisions made by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. Moreover, particular attention was given to the further improvement and the enhanced efficiency of the transfer credits machinery in transfer rubles and the consolidation of this collective currency of the bank's member-countries.

The bank's profits from operations in 1985 amounted to 22.8 million transfer rubles. The reduction of profits in comparison with 1984 applies to transfer rubles transactions and was due to changes in the time structure of credits and deposits, and also to the higher relative proportion of credits granted to the banks of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia at preferential interest rates with a view to assisting them in bringing the level of their economic development into line with that of the other IBEC member-countries.

The bank's council resolved to distribute these profits as follows: some 8.2 million transfer rubles to be paid as dividends to member-countries, and 12.8 million transfer rubles to be added to reserve capital, thus making it possible to increase it from 204.2 million transfer rubles to 217 million transfer rubles. The remaining profits are to be added to the fund for the construction of the bank's new office premises.

During the examination of the 1986 credit plan, the IBEC Council, proceeding from the economically substantiated requirements of borrowers and the volume of planned resources set credit quotas for the authorized banks. These quotas will be finalized on the basis of additional coordination of the volume of reciprocal settlements by the member-countries in question. IBEC credit will enable the community countries to ensure the current year on uninterrupted flow of payments in respect to the growing volume of reciprocal foreign trade, and will have a stimulating effect on the prompt and complete discharge of commodity delivery obligations by partners.

The bank's council resolved to set interest rates for short-term transfer ruble credits from 1 April 1986 within the framework of current limits. Retaining the maximum annual rate of 5 percent for 3-year short-term credits, the council increased interest rates as follows: for 6-month credits from 3.25 to 3.75 percent per annum; for 1-year credits from 3.5 to 4.25 percent per annum; and for 2-year credits from 4 to 4.5 percent per annum. In addition, the interest rate for credits granted for periods of up to 3 months was set at 3.25 percent per anum. The purpose of the increase in interest rates on short-term credits is to step up the bank's influence on the more effective utilization of borrowed funds, and also to ensure stable profits for the IBEC from transfer ruble transactions. The current level of preferential interest rates for short-term credits to the authorized banks of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia is retained.

The IBEC has begun the new 5-year period of its operations under conditions when the community countries, in line with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, are confidently implementing an accelerated transistion of the economy to an intensive path and are boosting its efficiency by improving the structure of social production, making rational and thrifty use of existing material and labor resources, and making better use of fixed assets and the scientific and technical potential. An intensification of the role of financial and credit systems is also in progress, together with a quest for new and more progressive forms and methods of cooperation in the sphere of foreign economic ties.

The economic summit conference, which laid down the main avenues for the further deepening of interaction between socialist community countries, assigned an important position to the galvanization of currency and credit relations. This makes it incumbent upon the CEMA countries' collective bank to profoundly analyze the existing payments and credit machinery and to define ways and means to further improve the IBEC's work and intensify its influence on the fuller utilization of the advantages of socialist economic integration by its member-countries.

## Balance Sheet of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation (In Transfer Rubles)

| | As at 1 January 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | |
| 1. Liquid assets: | | |
| a) On current account and cash in hand | 36,654,685 | 9,170,966 |
| b) On deposit | 1,363,296,912 | 1,292,083,696 |
| | 1,399,951,597 | 1,301,254,662 |
| 2. Credits granted | 4,819,550,350 | 4,914,259,201 |
| 3. Bank property | 765,161 | 824,539 |
| 4. Other assets | 47,914,705 | 40,508,961 |
| TOTAL | 6,268,181,813 | 6,256,847,363 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| 1. Bank capital: | | |
| a) Authorized capital 305,262,000, of which Paid-up capital | 190,316,160 | 190,316,160 |
| b) Reserve capital | 190,965,727 | 204,165,512 |
| 2. Deposists: | | |
| a) Current account | 580,866,162 | 954,334,596 |
| b) Deposit account | 4,746,541,940 | 4,295,948,481 |
| | 5,327,408,102 | 5,250,283,077 |
| 3. Credit received | 392,916,551 | 454,118,934 |
| 4. Other liabilities | 132,084,326 | 135,203,360 |
| 5. Net profit | 34,490,947 | 22,760,320 |
| TOTAL | 6,268,181,813 | 6,256,847,363 |

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA publishes at the foot of the article two bar charts illustrating "volume of payments between member-countries effected through the IBEC in billion transfer rubles" and "volume of credits granted by the IBEC to member-countries' banks in billions transfer rubles." The figures for payments are: 122.9 in 1980, 140.2 in 1981, 161.8 in 1982, 176.8 in 1983, 195.7 in 1984, 211 in 1985. The figures for credits are: 9.7 in 1980, 11.7 in 1981, 12.4 in 1982, 12.5 in 1983, 13.6 in 1984 and 15.3 in 1985.]

## UN CONFERENCE ON RSA SANCTIONS HELD IN PARIS

### Adamishin Address

LD182102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Jun 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyachleslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] A world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa, convened by UN decision, is being held in Paris. Its participants, who represent nearly 100 countries, are discussing ways of implementing collective political, economic, and diplomatic sanctions against the racist regime. This is what our special correspondent Vladislav Udachin reports from the French capital:

[Udachin] In the speeches which were heard at the UNESCO headquarters, where this conference is being held, there was a unanimous call for an immediate end to the inhuman system of apartheid. There was great interest among the delegates in the speech by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Adamishin, head of the Soviet delegation, who noted:

[Begin Adamishin recording] The Soviet Union advocates the elimination of the hotbeds of tension that have been formed in southern Africa. The Soviet Union supports the aspirations of the African peoples who are fighting against racism and racial discrimination and for freedom, the continuers of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which destroyed exploitation and national oppression. The Soviet Union's participation in this international forum once again symbolizes the significance which it imparts to solidarity with the fighting peoples of Africa. [end recording]

[Udachin] Speaking about the Soviet Union's postion at the present conference, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed in his speech its honorable and principled nature.

[Begin Adamishin recording] The Soviet Union's policy in southern Africa, as in other regions of the globe, is an open and honest policy. These are not just loud words. Neither we, nor our Warsaw Pact allies -- this was once again reaffirmed at the recent summit conference of the allied states in Budapest -- are pursuing any selfish objectives, objectives that exceed the framework of the just cause which the African states themselves are fighting.

The Soviet delegation is authorized to state that the Soviet Union supports the demand to impose comprehensive, obligatory sanctions against the RSA in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. It also demands the strict observation of the embargo imposed by the Security Council on supplies of armaments to southern Africa and the UN decision on ending all forms of cooperation with the RSA in the nuclear sphere. [end recording]

[Udachin] I would like to note that the main obstacle to the adoption of collective sanctions against the RSA is the obstructionist position of the United States and Great Britain. Margaret Thatcher's government, supported by a majority in Parliament, has blocked in the House of Commons a proposal to impose economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. Now, as news agencies are reporting, Britain will strive to obtain a veto on international sanctions against the South African racists at the forthcoming session of the European Council at heads of state and government level, which will be held in The Hague.

The U.S. Administration is operating in the same vein. Both President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz are hypocritically stating that economic sanctions would somehow damage the black majority of the population, although representatives of this majority and influential religious figures in that country have more than once stressed that it is only severe sanctions that can force the racists to give up apartheid and to move toward radical reforms.

Speakers Cited

LD181648 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

Every day of delay in the applications of strict sanctions to Pretoria means hundreds upon hundreds of deaths and the further buildup of the racists' deadly war machine Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Tizon said at the World Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa taking place here. There can be no justification for those states, he stressed, which are boycotting U.N. resolutions and making up various pretexts to carry on their support for South Africa. The purpose of the current conference is to work out comprehensively U.N. recommendations with a view to their unswerving implementation by all the members of the international community.

The application of strict mandatory measures against the apartheid regime is the main task today, Joseph Garba of Nigeria, said. However, a number of Western countries are opposed to the implementation of sanctions against Pretoria and keep expanding their investments in the South African economy, and also carrying on arms supplies by means of various stratagems. Support for apartheid means thousands upon thousands of innocent death, Joseph Garba said.

South Africa's act of aggression against neighbouring countries were denounced by Angolan Justice Minister Franca Van Dunen. The occupation of Namibia by the racists is a dangerous source of tension in Africa and any pretext to delay the solution of the Namibian problem, such as the presence of Cuban volunteers in Angola, is totally groundless and absurd.

The Cuban volunteers are staying in Angola on the request of our government in order to ensure the security of our country, he said.

Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, strongly criticized the stand of two permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- the United States and Great Britain. Washington and London, he said, are in essence undermining the efforts of the international community designed to isolate and completely eliminate the apartheid regime.

The use of strict sanctions against the racists will promote a further rise of the national liberation struggle in that region, he said.

The apartheid regime constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Africa, said Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe. Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the recent aggressive acts staged by Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and by incessant attacks of the racists on the "front-line" states.

The foreign minister strongly condemned the hypocritical stand of the Western countries which failed to comply with the United Nations resolutions and continued to broaden contacts with the racists.

Any ties with the apartheid regime are amoral. Nothing can justify them, said Nigeria's foreign minister, chairman of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity Bolaji Akinyemi. He said any indulgence to Pretoria by the international community means a blow at the patriots of South Africa, leads to new acts of aggression by racists against free neighbouring independent states. It is necessary to take the strictest and most consistent measures against the racists in order to eliminate apartheid, the minister said.

Peace and security in the African Continent are closely linked with the solution of vital problems of the world of today, above all, those of averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe, of safeguarding peace on earth. Head of the delegation of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Belorussia's deputy minister of justice, V.O. Sukalo said this at the conference. He said the Soviet peace initiatives that have been reflected in the statements and speeches of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev are of immediate and universal importance for the destinies of entire humanity.

Head of the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Director of the Institute of the State and Law of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Boris Babiy said that it is precisely the political, military and economic collaboration of Western powers and their transnational corporations with the South African racist regime that is the main obstacle to the elimination of the apartheid system and attaining of self-determination, freedom and independence by the Namibian people.

The conference is held by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement.

## PRAVDA CITES SAFRONCHUK UN SPEECH ON S. AFRICA

PM181109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Security Council Session"]

[Text] New York, 17 Jun -- The UN Security Council, urgently convened at Angola's request, has embarked on the discussion of the new crime against that country committed by the South African racists and their hirelings. As is known, the port of Namibe was the subject of a raid on 5 June, the targets of the attack being unarmed Soviet and Cuban ships which were being unloaded. As a result Soviet ships were damaged and a Cuban ship sank.

E. de Figueiredo, Angolan permanent representative, who spoke at the session, briefed those present on the consequences of this act of sabotage, whose tracks lead to the camps of the UNITA separatist group and to South Africa. The armed attack on the Angolan port of Namibe, carried out in the wake of the raids of Pretoria on the capitals of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, means a further escalation of aggressive actions against the sovereignty and integrity of Angola and other African countries, he said.

The members of the Council noted that despite numerous appeals from the international community, the South African racists, supported by Washington, are continuing to commit increasingly brazen bandit sorties against neighboring independent states.

One cannot fail to note the direct connection between the South African racists' aggressive policy and the similar actions -- both in style and in methods -- of their influential patrons, V.S. Safronchuk, the USSR's representative, stated. The style of Pretoria's actions is reminiscent of the aggression against Libya carried out by the United states in April of this year. It is the policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States in various parts of the world which provides the South African racists with a model to imitate. It is quite obvious that the apartheid regime saw the veto imposed by the United States and Britain at the Security Council on the African countries' draft resolution concerning the recent South African aggression against African countries as a direct encouragement to continue this policy.

## FURTHER REPORTS ON ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

### Walkout of Socialist Nations

LD170455 Moscow TASS in English 0147 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 16 TASS -- An unfriendly action with regard to Poland was again staged today at the 72nd session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) which is going on here at the Palace of Nations. A spokesman of an emigre group of renegades representing the non-existent "Solidarity" trade union was admitted to the session of the "worker and employee group" and was given the floor.

In protest against this step many members of the "worker and employee group" representing socialist and a whole number of developing countries made a protest to the chairman of the General Conference and left the conference hall.

It is pointed out here that today's anti-Polish action proved that there still existed in the ILO the forces that would like to turn it into a site of confrontation and the instrument of their political machinations. Two years ago they started a provocative discussion of the so-called 'Polish question' which constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland. That hostile step forced Poland to withdraw from the ILO.

### Polish, S. African Issues Raised

PM181257 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the ILO General Conference"]

[Text] At the ILO the forces which would like to turn it into a place of confrontation and an instrument of their political machinations are alive and well. Some 2 years ago they provocatively organized a discussion of the so-called "Polish question," which amounted to crude interference in Poland's internal affairs. This hostile act forced Poland to leave the ILO. But the enemies of international cooperation have not calmed down. At the 72d session of the ILO General Conference currently under way in Geneva they have again taken hostile action with regard to Poland. A representative of renegades acting on behalf of the defunct "Solidarity" was admitted to a working people's group session and allowed to speak.

Representatives of the socialist countries and a whole string of developing countries resolutely protested this provocative act and left the session hall.

With regard to the 10th anniversary of the South African authorities' bloody atrocities in Soweto the ILO General Conference expressed solidarity with the patriots who have fallen victim to racist reprisals and made a protest to the Pretoria authorities in connection with the continuing terrorism and suppression of human rights in that country.

The delegates held a minute's silence in memory of the victims of the Soweto shootings. On behalf of the working people's group a telegram was sent to the UN Security Council urging vigorous measures to be taken against the apartheid policy in South Africa. In a telegram to the South African president the delegations demanded an end to the racist terror.

EAST-WEST BUSINESS FORUM HELD IN GENEVA

LD170504 Moscow TASS in English 0121 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 16 TASS -- The third Vienna conference of business quarters of the socialist and capitalist countries has opened here today under the slogan "new horizons for cooperation and trade between East and West". It is devoted to discussing issues of developing further economic cooperation and trade, cooperation in science and technology, the power industry and natural resources, the environmental protection, the agri-industrial complex and transport.

More than 400 representatives of the public and the business community from various countries of the East and West as well as several international organizations will participate in discussing these questions. This forum is an important event of the International Year of Peace which is now being held at the initiative of the United Nations.

The conference participants heard a message from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who appraised this international forum as an important stage in efforts aimed at reviving the policy of detente, developing mutually advantageous and equal relations between states with differing social systems. On behalf of the Federal Government of Austria it was greeted by Norbet Steger, vice chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Addressing the gathering, Stephan Koren, president of the Austrian National Bank, Jean Daflassieux (France), president of the Credit Lyonnais Bank, Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, Donald Kendall (USA), Pepsico Board chairman, Otto Wolf von Amerongen (FRG), chairman of the eastern committee of the German economy, Georgi Pirinsky, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, underlined that it was necessary to multiply efforts aimed at developing trade and cooperation and finding new forms of long-term business relations as an important contribution to the cause of ensuring lasting peace.

In his speech Dzhermen Gvishiani, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, expressed confidence that, despite the complicated international political situation, there were possibilities for the development of cooperation and trade and that they should be employed in the most active way. This confidence is based on the fact that trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation are profitable for all countries, firms and organizations, both government and non-government, they are important for all people.

The Soviet Union is ready to search actively for ways of developing cooperation on the European continent and all over the world. We regard trade and cooperation as a basis for peaceful and stable relations between nations and states.

Now all should be put at the service of peace and prevention of a new war, the speaker pointed out.

The conference opening ceremony was attended by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

Final Document Endorsed

LD182044 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 18 TASS -- The third international conference "New Horizons in the Development of East-West Cooperation and Commerce" completed its deliberations in Vienna today. Industry and trading company executives, scientists and engineers from 23 countries, representatives of the United Nations, a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations and the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe took part in the forum.

The aim of the conference was to discuss problems of East-West cooperation and ways for improving mutual understanding.

The delegates heard reports of the commissions in which the sides had exchanged views on problems of economic cooperation and commerce, utilization of energy and natural resources, cooperation in science, transport, agri-industrial complex, and other fields.

The conference endorsed the final document saying that the five-year plans for the social and economic development and the comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries adopted recently opened up new opportunities for brisker East-West cooperation and, thus, promoted better mutual understanding.

The delegates to the conference welcomed as "a positive phenomenon" the prospects for dialogue between the European communities and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The conference delegates expressed the view that a new way of thinking, realism, constructive actions and readiness for compromise were needed if East-West relations were to be improved. In this respect, the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan was an important step forward along the road of ensuring international cooperation and strengthening the foundation of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and the East and the West in general.

The conference expressed the hope that the impulse born of that meeting will not wane and said that it strongly favored the implementation of the principles formulated in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The delegates to the conference expressed the conviction that the further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and East-West trade would play a valuable role in the effort to carry on with a constructive political dialogue for the good of both sides.

The conference instructed the International Council on New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation to hand over the final document to the meeting of the CSCE participants opening November 4, 1986 to review the progress of implementation of the Helsinki accords.

KARPOV TO CHAIR USSR-UK PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD181259 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- A meeting of the committee of the parliamentary group of the USSR was held today. The committee heard reports by deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Avgust Voss and chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Lev Tolkunov on the participation of the delegations of the USSR parliamentary group in the 75th inter-parliamentary conference in (Mexico-City, April 1986) and in the 6th inter-parliamentary conference on cooperation and security in Europe (Bonn, May 1986).

The committee approved of the work done by the delegations at the above-mentioned conferences.

The committee endorsed Deputy Vladimir Karpov as chairman of the Soviet-British section of the parliamentary group of the USSR, Deputy Boris Kravtsov as chairman of the Soviet-Arab section, Deputy Karatai Turysov as chairman of the Soviet-Turkish section, Deputy Anatoliy Polyanskiy -- chairman of the section for parliamentary links with the FRG, and Deputy Ivan Gladkiy as chairman of the Soviet-Japanese section.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM161455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] Time of Action

Two major international events last week attracted the special attention of the world press and public: M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the subsequent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

Commenting on the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech during his meeting with the workers and employees of Csepel Machine Tool Building Plant, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote: "In his speech at the Csepel plant M.S. Gorbachev once again pointed out that the socialist countries consider it their chief task to ensure lasting peace and prevent the danger of nuclear war and the militarization of space."

The words of the Soviet Union and its allies are never at variance with their actions, the progressive press of many countries states. "The Warsaw Pact states," L'HUMANITE points out, "believe that decisive actions and specific measures aimed at ending the arms race, proceeding to real disarmament, and removing the threat of war are now more necessary than ever."

This is confirmed by the documents adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee conference which ended in Budapest 11 June: the appeal to NATO states and all European countries with a program for reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, and the conference communique. They reflect the peoples' innermost aspirations: for lasting peace and a world without wars or violence. The Warsaw Pact states declare most responsibly that never, under any circumstances, will they start military operations against any state -- whether in Europe or in any other part of the world -- unless they themselves become the object of aggression.

I will remind you that the Warsaw Pact Organization came into being in 1955 as a countermeasure to the NATO bloc knocked together by the United States and its West European allies in 1949 and to the increased aggressive actions of imperialist states. The inspirers and leaders of that bloc have turned it into an instrument for preparing for war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The territory of Britain, the FRG, and a number of other West European countries has been crammed with nuclear missile weapons on a scale that has nothing to do with the task of "defense." These weapons are offensive in nature and are targeted on the east -- against the Soviet Union and its allies.

It is perfectly natural and law-goverened that the Warsaw Pact states are taking all the necessary measures to ensure their security and to ensure that Europe does not again become an arena of a world conflagration.

The socialist community countries -- and this was confirmed at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest -- are persistently striving to advance the large-scale program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the beginning of the 21st century and to end nuclear tests. The conference participants supported the Soviet delegation's stand at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. They made a proposal to the NATO members and to all European countries to begin talks on a significant reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe on the territory from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This new initiative has elicited a tremendous response both inside and outside Europe. The West has started speaking once again of the broad "peace offensive of the Soviet Union." Yes, our country and its allies are really pursuing an active, assertive policy in the struggle to preserve peace. This policy accords with the interests not only of the peoples of the socialist community but also of the whole planet. The Soviet Union and the socialist community are ready to hold talks on all issues, and there are no forbidden subjects for them. And this, as many realistic figures in Europe now believe, creates good conditions for a favorable response both to this Political Consultative Committee appeal and to the socialist countries' other arms reduction and disarmament proposals. "The USSR and its allies," the American ABC-TV network was forced to admit, "have helped to strengthen the conviction in Europe that it is the East, not the West, that is really interested in disarmament."

"The large-scale program advanced by the Warsaw Pact states," Britain's DAILY MAIL writes, "has stunned NATO observers." However, those of them who are accustomed to thinking in obsolete terms of East-West military confrontation are incapable of understanding the hope with which this program has been received by the public of West European countries, which is realizing increasingly clearly that the way to ensure genuine security is to carry out disarmament, not escalate the arms race.

Western countries, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany -- the leading FRG opposition party -- declared, must make a very careful "study of the Warsaw Pact states' new far-reaching proposals" and "enter into serious talks with them on this question." He condemned the policy of Washington, which "gambles on a policy of force and jeopardizes its allies' interests."

The future will show how the NATO leaders will respond to our proposals. It is clear that they are now faced with the real possibility of following the Warsaw Pact states' appeal and starting talks on considerable mutual reductions of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

A session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ended this week.

Its participants, as well as, on the whole, the world public, greeted with tremendous interest the comprehensive program for turning space into an area of "star peace" proposed by the Soviet Union to the world community. This program, as the letter from N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the UN secretary general points out, is based on the firm conviction that earthly civilization must enter the 21st century with just this and not with foolhardy plans for "star wars."

Strategy of Foolhardiness

Unfortunately, it has to be stated that the United States and certain NATO allies of Washington have still not displayed understanding of the entire profundity of the responsibility that lies with all states at the present exremely acute time in the international relations.

It should be said very definitely that it is plainly insufficient now to confide oneself to vague promises to "examine," in the indeterminate future, the proposals advanced at the Budapest conference, as the U.S. State Department has done. Particularly as these promises are accompanied by dubious claims that "real opportunities for making progress in the arms reduction sphere are contained in the Western countries' proposals submitted for consideration at the Vienna talks and at the Stockholm conference." But is anyone unaware that the stand taken by the Western countries remains a stumbling block in the way of really constructively solving the problems of reducing arms?

In Washington and certain other NATO Capitals certain circles are trying to discredit the socialist countries' proposals and lessen their attraction in the eyes of the European peoples. Todenhoefer, expert on disarmament issues for the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union faction in the FRG Bundestag, went so far as to accuse the USSR and its allies of seeking to achieve "the treaty consolidation of their superiority in the sphere of ground and air forces in Europe." Indeed, as the ancient Greeks used to say, if a god decides to punish someone, he first of all deprives him of reason.

Reports reaching the editorial office nowadays show over and over again that the "hawks" have plainly gained the upper hand in the U.S. corridors of power. It is they who are now conducting a frontal attack on all agreements and accords limiting the arms race.

Thus, speaking at a White House press conference on 11 June, the U.S. Presient tried once again to justify the U.S. refusal announced by him to observe the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). At the same time, he resorted to unworthily accusing the Soviet Union of "violating" individual provisions of that treaty. Being unable to cite any convincing confirmation of that-- not that there could be any, for the USSR has strictly abided by the treaty's provisions -- R. Reagan called the SALT II treaty neither more nor less than "legitimation of the arms race." "I was always opposed to that specific treaty," he was forced to admit under pressure from journalists.

A large group of Democratic Party congressmen and senators and also a number of Repblican Party representatives have come out against Reagan's decision. "The President's foolish step," Senator Cranston pointed out, "jeopardizes the security of the United States itself. We intend to do everything possible to revise the administration's decision." Congressmen meeting on the Armed Services Committee supported a bill giving Congress the right to demand that the administration observe the restraints on strategic arms in accordance with the SALT II treaty.

But Washington, to all appearances, does not intend to take any notice of these sentiments.

The ideology of military superiority preached by the present U.S. Administration is pushing its most bellicose representatives into another risky step undermining the very foundations of stability of the present balance of forces in the international arena. I mean the intention to attack the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, as U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger just declared.

Conscious of the danger of the strategy of foolhardiness being followed by Washington, more and more countries in Europe and throughout the world are advocating that "strategic equilibrium be established at the lowest possible level" and urging the United States to take a businesslike attitude to the Soviet Union's initiatives which accord with this aim.

Unfortunately, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI states, the U.S. Administration is not only displaying readiness for a constructive dialogue but is traveling the path of wrecking previously reached agreements.

The "nuclear lobby" in Washington does not hide the fact that supporters of an arms buildup intend to continue pushing the country along a dangerous path, ignoring the sober voices of those people in Congress who emphasize the advantage of SALT II for the United States itself. The U.S. Administration also displays striking disregard for the position of advocates of this treaty in Western Europe.

Is this not indicated by the cynicism with which on Friday the White House deputy press secretary declared literally the following: "The specific restraints envisaged by the SALT II treaty for the United States no longer exist."

But the more stubborn actions of the nuclear maniacs on the other side of the Atlantic, the more significant the opposition to their policy is becoming not only among the broad people's masses but also among political circles in Europe and throughout the world.

Death Throes of Apartheid

There has been a sharp exacerbation of the situation in southern Africa in recent days. Enjoying the support of imperialist circles in the West, and in the United States above all, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] is seeking at all costs to preserve the shameful apartheid system, which dooms the country's indigenous population to the denial of rights and to poverty. On 12 June the Pretoria government imposed a state of emergency in the country, which prohibits under pain of death any mass demonstrations by the oppressed black majority.

These measures have been taken on the eve of the 10th anniversary (16 June) of the violence in Soweto -- a Johannesburg suburb -- against opponents of the racist regime. By taking this step the antipopular RSA Government has acknowledged its powerlessness to break the determination of opponents of apartheid to achieve the liquidation of the existing regime and to ensure genuine freedom and constitutional rights for the indigenous inhabitants.

According to those who have managed to visit the RSA recently, the ground in that country is literally burning beneath the feet of the racist clique. Protest demonstrations are taking place everywhere against the bloody violence being perpetrated by the Army and the police. A section of the white population that wishes to have nothing to do with racists is also coming out increasingly actively in support of the black population. The authorities, as we see, have responded to this with tougher repression.

The apartheid system -- the monstrous creation of colonialism -- has been resolutely condemned by the United Nations. All honest people on earth demand its liquidation. However, imperialist circles in the West, and in the United States above all, are continuing to protect the racists, who help American and multinational corporations to make billion-dollar profits from the exploitation of natural resources and manpower in southern Africa.

The antipopular Pretoria regime is also used by neocolonialists for the armed struggle against the so-called Front line States neighboring the RSA -- Angola, Mozambique, and others. The act of terrorisim provoked by the RSA in the Angolan territorial waters on 5 June, as a result of which unarmed Soviet and Cuban merchant ships in the port of Namibe were subjected to a piratical attack, was a gross provocation.

The Soviet Government resolutely condemned that act of state terrorism by the racists and their patrons. It demanded an end to the dangerous playing with fire in southern Africa.

In connection with the exacerbation of the situation in the RSA and the imposition of the state of emergency, a group of African UN member-states has requested the convening of an urgent Security Council session to examine the serious situation in that country.

There is no place for apartheid on earth, and racism in the RSA must be ended once and for all -- this is the demand of millions of people. And this must be reckoned with.

## YAKOVLEV ADDRESSES SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

PM161509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 June 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report" "Conference Held"]

[Text] A scientific-theoretical conference on the subject, "The International Importance of the Improvement of Socialist Society" was held at the Institute of Social Scientce 11-13 June. A report was delivered at the conference by A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee; and representatives of party scientific and educational establishments from Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, Angola, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES CIA, U.S. 'FREEDOM' POLICIES

LD171654 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS analyst Yuriy Kornilov reports (?according) to the magazine "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT", at present the American CIA spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year for its so-called special operations. It is an open secret what Washington means by "special operations".

These are the undeclared wars against sovereign Nicaragua waged by U.S. secret services together with the Pentagon, as a result of which at least 11,000 Nicaraguans have been killed in the past five years.

These are the "undeclared war" against revolutionary Afghanistan, another sovereign country, where CIA-armed mercenaries whose ringleaders were recently welcomed at the White House, have also killed thousands of innocent civilians, destroyed and burnt down dozens of enterprises, over 2,000 schools and more than half of all medical centres. Over 100 million dollars was spent by the CIA on arming UNITA terrorist gangs operating in People's Angola. Support for splinter groups in Mozambique, fanning of national strife in India, smuggling of Pol Pot hirelings into independent Kampuchea -- these are some of the "vitally important tasks" whose implementation is on the list of the U.S. military and the U.S. "intelligence community".

In the years of the Repbulic adminstration's rule the number of CIA's "special operations" has increased at least five times, and at present "gentlemen of Langley" are implementing some 50 major operations of this kind in various parts of the world. John Stockwell, a former CIA agent, says that some three million people have fallen victims to "secret wars" waged by this blood-stained agency in the devloping countries.

To implement "special operations" planned by Washington, the CIA widely recruits mobsters and extremists of all hues. New facts show that "gentlemen of Langley" readily use for their purpose paid assassins, terrorists and neo-fascist riff-raff.

There is no doubt, for instance, that the CIA was connected with Turk Ali Agca, a member of the neo-fascist Gray Wolves organization, who shot down in 1979 Abdi Ypekci, editor-in-chief of the Turkish newspaper "MILLIYET". In JUne 1981 he made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, an act used as a pretext for an infamous anti-Bulgarian farce which ended in an ignominious failure.

New York Adama Books publishers put out the well-documented book "Heil Kahane" by Israeli journalist Yair Kotler which proves that Meir Kahane, the former chieftain of a Zionist gang called Jewish Defense League, and now a member of the Israeli Knesset, has been for many years an agent of U.S. secret services who played the role of provocateur on their orders.

Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S. national and at the same time an officer of the Chilean Dina secret police, who was in 1979 among masterminds of the killing of Orlando Letteller, a Chilean patriot and the former foreign minister in the Allende government, is an accomplice and, according to several foreign press organs, a paid agent of the CIA. Later he admitted that his bosses in Santiago instructed him to murder Olof Palme, the head of the Swedish Government. This sinister list is a long one. Speaking recently in Washington to veterans of the Bureau of U.S. Strategic Services, President Reagan lauded to the skies the U.S. "intelligence community", saying that it was well-nigh "defender of freedom".

It is clear what is concealed behind such kind of talk. It is a "freedom" which the present-day Washington "crusaders" who loudly declare almost the entire world "the sphere of U.S. vital interests", want to impose on sovereign nations. It is a "freedom" which the Pentagon and CIA agents, operating together with Zionist stormtroopers, tried to implant by force in much-suffering Lebanon. It is a "freedom" which Washington brought to U.S.-occupied Grenada on bayonets of its marines. Actions of the U.S. quarters which have elevated diktat and terror to the level of their state policy, arouse indignation and protests of the international public.

## 5 SOVIET MILITARY ADVISERS IN NICARAGUA CLAIMED

LD162110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] In connection with claims made by U.S. President Reagan in one of his recent speeches -- and not for the first time -- that allegedly the Russian military advisers in Nicaragua run into hundreds, a TASS correspondent asked the USSR Ministry of Defense whether this assertion corresponds with reality. The reply was unequivocal: no it does not. The number of Soviet military specialists in Nicaragua at the invitation of that country's government does not exceed the number of fingers on the President's hand -- if of course this number equals five, as is the case with other people.

## COMMENTARY SCORES U.S.-SAUDI AWACS DEAL

LD162302 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the United States and Saudi Arabia according to which early-warning aircraft, AWACS, are to be supplied to Riyadh. This news was published by the Baltimore THE SUN. A number of news agencies also reported this, among them being KUNA, which cited THE NEW YORK TIMES. The majority of U.S. newspapers have published the terms under which the U.S. Adminstration intends to supply Saudi Arabia with AWACS aircraft beginning next month. The main conditions are the non-use of information obtained by AWACS against Israel, and not to pass it to anyone except to the United States.

One has to add to this that the United States shares generously its reconnaissance information with Israel. Also, all reconnaissance equipment fitted to AWACS aircraft remains the property of the United States. Five hundred U.S. soliders will continuously observe all operations carried out by the reconnaissance aircraft, and will serve for a long period in these aircraft.

Observers arrive at the conclusion that the United States will now have the chance to obtain additional espionage information on the Middle East at the expense of others. In Washington, they also hope to exploit the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia to force it to participate actively in the ill-fated peace process which Washington and Israel strongly impose on the Arabs within the framework of the Camp David deal. The Reagan administration sees that Saudi Arabia is now giving it tangible help in the implementation of its policy in the region. The U.S. newspapers report that President Reagan will discuss this in his address to Congress. President Reagan will inform the legislature of the implementation of the deal of selling AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the following point, namely the fact that the strict U.S. control over the use by Saudi Arabia of the spying aircraft will mean that these aircraft, and more precisely their crews, will not be concerned, as they claim, with information concerning Israeli actions. How can we forget the claims that AWACS aircraft did not know about the Israeli aircraft that flew over Saudi airspace and bombed a nuclear research center near Baghdad.

PRIMAKOV BERATES U.S. REGIONAL POLICIES

PM171521 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 21, 2 Jun 86 pp 2, 18-19

[World Economics and International Relations Institute Director Yevgeniy Primakov article: "Breeding Local Conflicts"]

[Text] The world is living through a crucial stage in its development. In today's complex and dangerous situation, where nuclear confrontation threatens a nuclear holocaust, new political thinking is greatly called for, Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed this out at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The idea was confirmed and elaborated upon in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress.

This new political thinking must recognize the objective interests of various countries, seek the areas where these interests overlap and, finally, ways of bringing them closer together. Hence the need for the obligatory observance of measures guaranteeing the mutual security of the two leading nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries -- on which, in the last analysis, universal security depends. The Soviet Union has called upon the United States to discard the notion that the interests of the USSR are in total conflict with those of the U.S. Washington has often described these interests as being "poles apart." This implies that what benefits the United States is detrimental to the Soviet Union, and vice versa. There is no ignoring or concealing the difference in the interests of the two powers, the leaders of the two opposite systems. Nevertheless, there is an area where the difference, and even incompatibility, of interests cannot be allowed to become an absolute. This area is security. Under present-day conditions the weakening of the one side's security is contrary to the other side's interests. By making it suspicious and impelling it to step up the arms race, such a weakening of security may further destabilize the situation.

New political thinking also presupposes, as a matter of course, a correct analysis of the objective process of world socio-political development.

Marxism-Leninism has always proceeded from the premise that it is futile and inadmissible to prod revolution from the outside. At the same time, nowhere in the world can the sociopolitical status quo be preserved artificially, through the export of counterrevolution. Therefore, the U.S. would be well advised to stop viewing world developments solely through the prism of Soviet-American confrontation.

Defining the current objectives of the United States' proclaimed course of "tough antagonism to the USSR." U.S. defence secretary Caspar Weinberger insisted on confrontation with the Soviet Union at global and regional levels. This amounts to horizontal or geographical escalation of U.S. anti-Soviet and anti-socialist activities, and is based on a philosophy.

That owes its existence, at any rate in part, to John Foster Dulles, U.S. secretary of state in the fifties. In conditions of the confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, his theory goes, any country that wins independence and, consequently, gets out of Washington's control, forms a "vacuum" that must be refilled with the influence of the United States.

Since Dulles, all American Administrations have acted on this theory to varying degrees. Recently it has found reflection in the doctrines of neoglobalism and "low-intensity conflicts." These doctrines allow the U.S. to organize, arm and inspire external and internal forces opposed to the governments of countries which have taken a line independent of U.S. imperialism, and buttress shaky pro-American regimes. The U.S. has usurped the right to use any method -- force included -- to prevent the development of situations unfavourable to the U.S. in various parts of the world, and to create favourable ones. The American raid on Libya is the latest case in point. It was discussed, in particular, at the U.N. regional conference on disarmament sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee which has just ended in Tbilisi. The conference was attended by delegations from many countries and international organizations.

Washington clearly covets the role of arbiter of the world's destinies. It ignores objective, social, political and economic provesses in the modern world, the root causes of which have nothing to do with the confrontation between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Adherents of the neo-imperialist approach are not disposed to abandon a distorted notion of the development of international relations. To quote the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, "the armed force that the U.S. is counting on to maintain the status quo, to safeguard the interests of the monopolies and the military-industrial complex, and to prevent any further progressive change in the newly free countries, can only complicate the situation and precipitate new conflicts."

It is this that creates, and artificially maintains, the hot spots that jeopardize world peace. Take, for instance, the United States' attempts to topple the popular Sandinist regime and stifle the revolution in Nicaragua. The U.S. not only keeps the heroic Republic in a state of tension with its constant threats, but supports, organizes and arms the Nicaraguan contras, supplies weapons to neighbouring Honduras and conducts joint military exercises with it to bring pressure to bear on the Sandinists, in short, does its utmost to deprive the Nicaraguans of their right to manage their own affairs.

The same goes for U.S. policy with regard to Afghanistan: Washington trains counter-revolutionaries, supplies them with arms, carries out secret operations in the country through ICA channels, and arms Pakistan which is actively anti-Afghan.

The action being taken against the poeple's regime in Kampuchea fits into the same patter. The United States, which likes to pose as a champion of human rights, supports Pol Pot's gangs -- the very forces that while in power committed horrible acts of genocide in Kampuchea, exterminating millions of people. This support takes various forms: arms supplies, increasing the military potential of neighbouring Thailand where Pol Pot gangs have found refuge, and retaining representatives of the so-called "democratic Kampuchea" (the already nonexistent Pol Pot regime) in international organizations.

At the same time, the anti-popular regime in El Salvador and the military dictatorship in Chile remain in power due solely to U.S. assistance and support.

The policy pursued by the United States in the international arena aggravates regional conflicts and hinders their peaceful and just settlement.

As for the Soviet Union, it opposes to the American approach a constructive policy of settling regional international conflicts in the interests of all the peoples inhabiting the region in question.

Most current international regional conflicts can be classified as follows according to the possible means of settlement.

First, the Middle East conflict. It can obviously be settled only by the joint efforts of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. within the framework of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and attended by all interested parties as well as by the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. If properly prepared for, such a conference could indeed be an effective step in the direction of a multilateral, comprehensive settlement in the Middle East for the benefit of all its peoples. The U.S. concentrates on individual aspects of the conflict and ignores the possibility of convening such a conference, which would offer the only chance of a "package solution" to all the problems involved in establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The conflicts around Afghanistan and Kampuchea, on the Korean peninsula and between India and Pakistan fall into a different category in each case durable settlement is possible given an end to active support for the forces that are destabilizing the situation. With regard to Afghanistan, for instance, the Soviet position is well known: In the event of a guaranteed end to external interference in Afghan affairs, the Soviet troop contingent will be withdrawn from that country. The Afghan and Pakistani Governments entered into contact on the issue in Geneva through the good offices of the U.N. Secretary-General, but have not so far made real progress because of U.S. pressure on Pakistan. In various forms -- including arms supplies and promises of further economic aid -- this pressure was exerted every time the dialogue promised to bear fruit.

The situation around Kampuchea could be normalized if external interference in its internal affairs were discontinued and Thailand stopped allowing its territory to be used for the regrouping and training of forces hostile to Kampuchea.

As for the Korean peninsula, the D.P.R.K. government recently suggested a formula for a tripartite conference between the D.P.R.K., South Korea and the United States. However, the U.S. -- which earlier seemed to favour the idea -- has effectively rejected the formula and started building up its armed forces in South Korea. Under the circumstances, it would be unrealistic to expect any progress to be made towards the solution of the Korean problem and, consequently, the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. If a settlement is to be achieved at all, outside interference must cease, and the most favourable conditions must be provided for an agreement between the two Korean states.

American arms supplies to the Ziaul Haq regime in Pakistan only serve to pour oil on the flame of the Indo-Pakistani conflict, and this interferes with the strengthening of the shoots of a settlement that burgeoned with great difficulty some years ago. Receiving disproportionate quantities of modern weaponry from the U.S., Pakistan is toughening its position on the territorial question and trying to play on the separatist feelings of certain ethnic groups in Indian states lying on its borders.

The Iraq-Iran conflict, which continues to rage as a result of the stance taken by Iran, is in a class by itself. The United States' actions are not conducive to ending this war, to put it mildly. Iran gets its weapons from the "free arms market" on which American, West European and Israeli death merchants are active. The United States is interested in continued Iraq-Iran hostilities for several reasons. First, American politicians are of the opinion that the Gulf war is weakening the Arab countries' potential to resist Israeli expansionism. Second, the war has revived U.S. hopes of restoring its influence in both belligerent states. Third, the war provides a pretext for building up an American military presence in the region.

The practice of "linking" various problems and tendencies in international life, which originated in the mid-seventies, also has a destablizing effect on the international situation.

Speculating, in particular, on the Soviet Union's desire to curb the arms race and make the process of detente irreversible, the United States is trying to induce the U.S.S.R. to renounce the positions that prevent world developments from following the American scenario. After the reactionaries had suffered a defeat in Angola, for instance, Washington cut short the American-Soviet talks on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean. This linking of various complex problems in the interests of the U.S. only serves to hinder their solution. Tackling these problems separately, without any linkages, would gradually build confidence and, consequently, facilitate the settlement of the remaining issues.

Bringing out the objective causes of regional conflicts is essential to the success of the two powers' joint or parallel actions towards achieving settlements. A mutual Soviet-American desire to achieve such settlements, and concrete measures to this end, are among the surest prerequisites for the amelioration of the international climate.

## PAPER HITS U.S.-ZIONIST 'SINISTER ALLIANCE'

PM171411 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev Washington dispatch and own correspondent A. Mozgovoy Moscow dispatch under the general heading "A Lie Fed by Dollars" and the rubric "They Sing the Same Tune: Zionists, the Ultra-right, and the CIA"]

[Text] The article by U.S. journalist Florence Fox entitled "When Illusions Disappear..." published by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA On 18 May, gave rise to a great stream of letters. The authors of these letters write with indignation about the Western slanderers. Many of our readers, including A. Shifman from Moscow and B. Semenov from Gorkiy, ask us to write about this malicious anti-Soviet campaign and about how the mendacious fabrications on the "disastrous position of Jews" in our country are concocted.

We turn to this subject today. TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev reports from Washington.

Sinister Alliance

At one time he came into the TASS Washington office almost every week. His stories about his life, about how, having emigrated to Isreal, he ended up in the United States, were consistent. He spoke of his wish to return home. Then he would settle himself on the couch and read the latest issues of Soviet newspapers closely and at length. By his very conduct, the neatness of the suit he wore with the invariable "kipper" tie worn in the sixties, one felt that he prepared carefully for every such visit.

Then the visits unexpectedly stopped. And when, a few months later, I bumped into him by chance on busy 14th Street, I did not immediately recognize him. Unexpectedly aged by several years, ragged, in a dirty raincoat of an indeterminate color, he only faintly reminded me of the person who often came into our office. "I live on the street now, I have sunk to the very bottom of American life," he said with an effort and, saying that he had things to do, hurried away. Stooping, he dissolved into the motley Washington crowd -- a former compatriot whose destiny had been smashed because of his unthinking belief in the promises of a "wonderful life" in the "free world," which Western propaganda promises citizens of Jewish nationality who, it claims, are subjected to "total persecution" in the USSR.

...This sinister alliance is not made fast by written agreements. The bonds connecting it are far stronger than any paper pledges.

These bonds are anti-Sovietism and a malicious hatred of anything linked with the USSR. As Luis Morouz, deputy chief editor of the journal JEWISH AFFAIRS, says with conviction, an alliance has formed in the United States between ultra-right-wing forces and Zionist groups. The outward manifestations of this alliance can be seen with the naked eye. They can take various forms -- from raucous campaigns colling in turbid waves across the pages of Western newspapers and journals to splendid mobs which roll up Capitol Hill.

In the very first issue to see the light of day after the November meeting in Geneva, the journal NEW AMERICAN squeezed the following onto its pages: "The results of the summit meeting, in both the long and the short term, are still indefinite. But it is already clear that during the last 68 years in the USSR -- as well as in prerevolutionary Russia, what is more -- persecution of the Jews has become an institution." But the best fable the author of the remark kept until the end. Hopelessly entangled in his own lies, he claimed that kindling "hatred of Jews" has become... "a sport and a mass narcotic" in the Soviet Union.

The falsehoods crammed with lies about the "position of Soviet Jews," which are prepared by Zionist organizations and then published with the stamp of U.S. Government departments, are used as cribs in speeches by Washington politicians. They are intended not only to slander our country but also to conceal the unattractive aspects of American reality itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that last year in the United States, 934 anti-Semitic outbursts were registered in 32 of the country's states: Synagogues set on fire, Jewish cemeteries defiled, pogroms organized, swastikas and nazi slogans painted on houses where Jews live, insults hurled, and fists and baseball bats used.

But how many court cases have there been to investigate the crimes of fascist lackeys? How many of them have been brought to book for their vile attacks? They can be counted on the fingers of one hand. But, if desired, Zionist organizations could give very substantial assistance to the authorities. The largest of them, the American Jewish Committee, for example, keep extensive dossiers recording everything with the slightest bearing on Jews. Originally these dossiers were established for Nazi war criminals and neo-fascist groups, although in recent years Zionists have also shadowed left-wing organizations on an increasingly large scale. As American historian L. Brenner attests, these "blacklists" now also include progressive organizations opposed to Israel's aggressive policy in the Near East.

The close links between Zionists and the American intelligence community are not concealed. An honored guest and one of the speakers at the recent jubilee conference of the American Jewish Committee held in Washington was none other than CIA Director William Casey -- who, incidentally, appears in public extremely rarely. However, an exception was made in this case.

The sinister alliance continues to operate.

Fabrication

In Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Mozgovoy met with Oleg Tumanov, a former employee of the Radio Liberty station that is maintained by the CIA, who worked for more than 20 years within the walls of this center for ideological sabotage and is well familiar with the machinations of "psychological warfare" in the West. This is his story.

Radio Liberty broadcasts regularly raise the issue of human rights "violations" in the USSR.

In this connection a very frequent subject of discussion is the alleged discrimination in our country against persons of Jewish nationality. How is information of this kind prepared and who initiates it?

The sources of information on the life of Soviet Jews are, as a rule, people who merit no confidence. They simply draw their "facts" out of thin air. Radio Liberty, however, gives them close attention. Of the total number of broadcasts on the national issue, approximately 40 percent are devoted to this theme.

To a significant extent, the anti-Soviet campaign is coordinated by Zionist organizations. The American "National Conference in Defense of Soviet Jews," for example. A considerable role is also played by the Israeli Government. The fact of the matter is that the capacities of Israeli radio are not very great. Consequently, the Tel Aviv powers consider Radio Liberty the mouthpiece of Zionist propaganda for the USSR.

I am aware that talks are now in progress regarding the implementation of Radio Liberty transmitting antenna on Israeli territory. What is more, there are plans to organize a branch of the radio station in Tel Aviv. Washington has also made the decision to set up a special subsection within the framework of Radio Liberty or even a station called Radio Maccabee. Its broadcasts will be specially oriented toward Soviet Jews.

At present this branch of Radio Liberty is still in the process of being knocked together. A special archive will be formed, essential to the compilation of broadcasts, and the corresponding cadres selected. The sum to be allocated by the United States for this radio station has not yet been conclusively established. But, one must assume that it will be considerable.

## NEW SUMMIT 'DEPENDS ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION'

PM161555 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, 19 May 86 p 31

[Georgiy Kuznetsov reply to reader's letter under the rubric "Taking Up a Point"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Judging by commentaries and articles in our press, the Soviet Union is no longer interested in the Soviet-American summit to be held this year. Why has the U.S.S.R. changed its position? Fred Wood, New York, U.S.A.

The Soviet leadership has not changed its position, whatever your press may say. The U.S. news media are clearly trying to shift the blame for th worsened political climate and the sharp deterioration of the situation in the world arena from where it belongs to where it does not. To being with, let us recall the joint Soviet-American statement issued at the Geneva summit held on November 19-21 last year. That statement noted that the leaders of the two countries "agreed about the need to improve Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole." Understanding was also reached as regards the need to speed up progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments.

It was hoped that the "spirit of Geneva" would have a favourable effect on the development of Soviet-American relations even though differences on a number of key issues were not overcome. Over five months have passed since Geneva. However, tangible progress has been made only as regards resumption of direct airline flights and scientific and cultural contacts, which the American side unilaterally broke off some time ago.

This of course is a change for the better, but on the whole, regrettably, relations, far from improving, have sharply deteriorated through the fault of the U.S. Administration, which is deliberately undermining the "spirit of Geneva." The dialogue, the necessity of which was stressed in Geneva, is not working out, because of the Reagan administration is turning a deaf ear to all Soviet proposals aimed at limiting the arms race. Striving to check the buildup of nuclear arsenals, Moscow not only suspended all nuclear tests as of August 6 last year but prolonged its unilateral moratorium twice, repeatedly urging Washington to join in it. CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, moreover, offered to meet with President Reagan without delay to take up the question of terminating tests. This was in March, when the Soviet moratorium was still in force. The President's answer was negative. The U.S. is exploding nuclear devices one after another in order to develop new warheads for "star wars" weapons. (Incidentally Washington refuses to even to talk to Moscow of its "star wars" plans.) The Soviet side proposed that the termination of such tests be made one of the central issues at the proposed summit later this year, and that the elimination of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe be also taken up. The idea of an interim agreement on this question was agreed upon in Geneva. But when the U.S.S.R. put forward a relevant proposal, the answer again was no. More, it is reported that the number of Pershing 2 missiles deployed in the F.R.G. already exceeds the figure set in the NATO so-called "double-track decision."

The idea of nuclear disarmament in Europe is rejected on the plea that the U.S.S.R. supposedly enjoys superiority in conventional armaments. But when the Soviet Union proposed substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments in the European zone from the Atlantic to the Urals, inluding, of course, the U.S. and Canadian forces in Europe, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger promptly said: "I think that we have to view with very great caustion any plans that the Soviets bring forward with respect to changing the pattern of forces in Europe." In conformity with the Geneva understandings, the U.S.S.R. submitted to the Disarmament Conference a proposal for the total elimination, under strict international control, including on-the-spot verification, of chemical weapons and industrial facilities for their production. At the same time, the U.S. Administration asked for the allocation under the 1987 budget of 1,140 million dollars for the chemical rearmament of America, and is now engaged in talks on the deployment in Western Europe of new-generation chemical weapons.

Lastly, mention must be made of the neoglobalist doctrine of open support with money and arms, the most-up-to-date weapons included, of the bandit formations operation in Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua and Kampuchea, as well as of the aggression against Libya. The totally unjustifiable armed attack on Libya was a link in the chain of provocative actions undertaken by the U.S. in reply to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and with the object of obstructing the search for ways and means of improving international relations. It was not because of lack of goodwill on Moscow's part that the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz scheduled for mid-May was called off. The meeting was cancelled out by the U.S. missiles and bombs targeted on Libya and by the vicious anti-Soviet campaign mounted in the United States. Our country is ready for a constructive dialogue with the U.S. and wants to see the process begun in Geneva continued. But, as Mikhail Gorbachev said in his recent reply to the message of the six nations, Washington's actions have dealt a direct blow at the dialogue between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and raised serious obstacles to the practical preparations for a meeting of the leaders of the two powers. It should be borne in mind that the Soviet Union lays down no preliminary conditions for such a meeting. But it should be a step forward and lead to concrete positive results. The Soviet Union's peace propsals were once again confirmed in the reply to the message of the six nations. Thus, everything now depnds on the U.S. Administration.

## DRA FATHERLAND FRONT MARKS 5TH ANNIVERSARY

LD182008 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Alayev reports:

A formal meeting took place here to mark the 5th anniversary of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was attended by leaders of the National Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the republic, activists of the National Fatherland Front and other public organizations of the country, delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Syria, Sudan, Bangladesh, Iran, and also representatives of Baluchi tribes.

The main report, delivered by Abdurahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the front, noted the great work done by the front's local councils to rally the working people and all the other patriotic and democratic forces of the country around the People's Democratic Party and their mobilization for the accomplishment of revolutionary tasks.

The meeting was addressed by Najibullah, general secretary of the party Central Committee. He stressed that the Central Committee counted on the front's vigorous assistance in the organization of forthcoming elections to the State Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in a debate on the draft new constitution of the Republic. The main law of the country will legally formalize the role of the front in expanding and consolidating state government. The state and the party will continue to tackle through the front all the more complex tasks, Najibullah stressed. He reiterated that the party Central Committee would continue to support the front in its patriotic initiatives and enhance its role in organizing work with the population in the provinces, in the distribution of free aid of the socialist countries to the Afghan people, and in the solution of the farmer question.

The participants in the forum approved addresses to compatriots and to the peoples of the world. The documents appeal to the Afghans deceived by hostile propaganda to return to peaceful work for the good of the homeland and energetically to contribute to the building of a new society in Afghanistan. The message to the peoples of the world reiterates Afghanistan's peaceful stand on the international scene and the desire of the Afghan people for peace, peaceful coexistence and the settlement of international problems through negotiations. The participants in the meeting denounced the "star wars" plans of the U.S. Administration and its wish to build up nuclear arms arsenals, and also Washington's attempts to breach its accords with the USSR on arms limitation and reduction. The delegates appealed to all the countries to support the Soviet peace initiatives.

## NEW TIMES PROFILES AFGHANISTAN LEADER NAJIBULLAH

PM131133 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 22, 9 Jun 86 pp 24-25

[G. Ustinov article: "Comrade Najib, Soldier of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, held on May 4, granted Babrak Karmal's request that he be relieved of his duties as General Secretary of the Central Committee for health reasons. Babrak Karmal continues to serve as a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade Najib, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee, to the post of General Secretary.

The 46th plenary meeting of the PDP Central Committee in November last year elected Najib secretary of the PDP Central Committee responsible for organizational Party work and military affairs.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the PDP Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, told me that Najib was carrying out his new duties with energy and dedication. The head of government, who had known him closely for over 20 years, emphasized his support of the principle of cooperative leadership and respect for the opinion of his comrades in the Party and the Central Committee. He often meets the rank and file of the Party, members of youth and women's organizations, farmers, workers, intellectuals and businessmen, and listens closely to their proposals, wishes and complaints.

After his election to the post of general secretary at the May 1986 plenary meeting of the Central Committee, Najib said in his acceptance speech: "I view my election as a manifestation of the Party's great trust. As a soldier of the Party and your comrade in our common struggle for the ideals of the April revolution, I assure you that I will not spare strength, energy or knowledge in pursuit of the goals and objectives of the Party and the revolution."

He always tries to be amongst people, workers, fighters in the people's army and Party activists in the capital. In the past few weeks he has met representatives of the Pashtun tribes, national minorities and the clergy. The Afghan public showed much interest in his speech at a plenary meeting of the Kabul Party Committee on May 14. "An analysis of our recent work shows that our chief problem is lack of energetic action," Najib said. "We have a well-thought-out and balanced strategy but are weak when it comes to putting it into practice. Many good ideas and plans are drowned in verbiage and remain on paper... Practice lags behind our own recommendations. This is what is meant by a gap between words and deeds, which causes stagnation where there should not be any, in the forefront of the revolutionary process." The General Secretary urged tighter control over the execution of resolutions, higher standards and greater responsibility and an end to such negative phenomena as clanish attitudes and misuse of blood ties. "There is one law for all in the Party," he said. "What we should do is fight uncompromisingly for honesty and probity. There should be no fear of responsibility.... Shortcomings should be criticized. Criticism and self-criticism should be as necessary to us as air."

Najib stresses in his speeches that the revolutionary process is irreversible. Its main tasks and programme goals are to broaden the social base of the revolutionary government, fruitfully cooperate with all the patriots of the republic, put an end to bloodshed and achieve peace and tranquility in Afghanistan. He has reaffirmed that Afghanistan stands for a peaceful political settlement of the situation that has arisen around it. Najib has expressed his appreciation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan and his gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their immense and comprehensive assistance to his country.

## PRAVDA ANALYZES PHILIPPINES POLITICAL SCENE

PM161706 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent V. Ovchinnikov article: "The Philippines Since February" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] This country has lived through stormy events in the last few months. The people's dissatisfaction, which built up over the 20 years of rule by F. Marcos, brought the country to the brink of civil war. The government's attempt to rig the results of the elections held 7 February exacerbated the situation. These were the conditions under which the new administration came to power. President Corazon Aquino promised to put an end to corruption, take effective measures to overcome the economic crisis, and hold a referendum on the question of the future fate of U.S. military bases. The following dispatch describes the situation in the Philippines since the February events.

Manila-Moscow -- "Which Way to Malacanang Palace?"

Until quite recently this question would have been met with amazement and even with suspicion. Now, however, it is frequently asked by people who have traveled a long way to the outskirts of Manila. A human river flows from early morning around the cast iron lacework of the fence surrounding the palace complex. Malacanang is open to the public. The visitors are taken to Marcos' private apartments, the stage of the last scenes of the February events. There is, however, a category of visitors who are different from those attracted to Malacanang primarily by curiosity. They assemble outside the fence in large groups carrying posters: "The Peasants Expect Land!" or "We Need Work!"

Actually there are all sorts of slogans in Manila now. We traveled to Malacanang along Roxas Boulevard. Across the road from the U.S. Embassy we saw a crowd carrying a banner: "Yankees, Send Back the President You Abducted!" That was a demonstration by Marcos supporters. Most of them are former civil servants, now without jobs as a result of the restructuring of the state apparatus. Over a period of 3 weeks they held meetings in relays around the clock (and, people say, earning good money in the process) in the capital's main thoroughfare, constantly repeating that Marcos supposedly left the country "through a misunderstanding." They say that he asked to be taken to Pavaiai (in other words his birth place), but the Americans carried him off to Hawaii.... Following bloody clashes between "loyalists" and participants in a May Day rally at Luneta Park, which was addressed by President Corazon Aquino, the "permanent demonstration" was banned.

The stormy events in February boosted the political activeness of the people but, at the same time, also engendered new expectations. It is far from easy to satisfy them, especially since the new administration is extremely heterogeneous. It consists of the two main groupings which opposed Marcos -- the supporters of President Aquino and the supporters of Prime Minister Laurel, the military and clerical circles which helped the opposition come to power, and finally the left-wing liberals. Each one of the groups has its own interests, its own view of the problems, and its own approach to their solution. How are they to be brought under a common denominator now, when the main goal -- the overthrow of Marcos -- has been accomplished?

I tried to find this out during my meetings with members of the cabinet. The first meetings were held at Malacanang Palace. On coming to power Aquino refused to move into the palace. Later, however, she agreed to locate her office in the visitors' wing. This is where the minister of information and the president's press secretary also have their offices.

"We strove not to generate vain expectations," Minister of Information Locsin said. "Aquino warned that the Filipinos would have to make sacrifices even after the overthrow of the dictatorship. She did promise, however, that the administration would share them with the people."

"First of all, I would like to recall that they wanted to arrest us and physically exterminate us on 22 February, and yet 3 days later we achieved victory," President Press Secretary Saguisag said. "It is impossible to expect too much from us too soon. The important point is that the people should feel the main change: Aquino sincerely wishes to put an end to abuses of power. After all, injustice is even more difficult to accept than poverty."

To reach Minister of Labor Sanchez I had to push my way through a crowd of demonstrators with posters: "End Dismissals!", "Jobs for 2 Million Unemployed!"

"The voices that can be heard from the street make it possible to judge how tense relations between labor and capital are," Sanchez admitted. "The workers movement in the Philippines is splintered. We have managed to set up a consultative council with the participation of different trade unions. At a meeting with President Aquino the council approved her proposal to refrain from striking for 6 months on condition that entrepreneurs would refrain from dismissals for the same period. This should help the government's first steps in the economic sphere."

I was given to understand by conservative circles that the progressive democratic forces found themselves somehow "out of touch" in February. But I heard different opinions during conversations with representatives of the intelligentsia and the trade unions and with eminent publicists. Even though the term "February Revolution" has fallen into disuse, my interlocutors said, it is extremely relative. After all, a key role in the events of those days was played by the corps of generals and the ruling elite of the Catholic church. The February demonstrations were an original combination of the features of a fiesta and a mass -- a folk festival and a religious ritual. Excited crowds in Manila's streets alternately chanted slogans and sang psalms. Nuns threw themselves in front of the tanks shouting: "Obey God instead of Marcos!"

Catholicism has taught the Filipinos to believe in miracles. It was as a miracle that television commentators described an incident when troops tried to use tear gas against demonstrators. A sudden change of wind direction blew the poison cloud at the soldiers. And so, to the crowd's delight, they fled in panic. It was at the height of the February events that churchmen in the Philippines started talking about the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There were hints that the emergence of a woman as the head of the opposition was supposedly nothing but a sign from above.

Of course,, the stormy February was not just a matter of 4 days of demonstrations and rallies. It was the culmination of a prolonged struggle against the pro-American regime which had discredited itself to such an extent that it was an embarrassment even for its patrons across the ocean. The dissatisfaction of the masses, building up for years on end, reached a critical point. And the removal of Marcos proved a convenient way to release steam and ease the people's anger, while preserving the U.S. strategic and economic positions.

The mass demonstrations by peasants, workers, students, and the left-wing intelligentsia during the last 2 decades were not only antigovernment but also anti-imperialist by nature. Their participants opposed "the Marcos and U.S. dictatorship," the U.S. military bases, and the domination by foreign capital. But after opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated at Manila Airport, the nature of mass demonstrations changed somewhat. They became broader socially, but more limited politically.

The opposition concentrated all its fire on corruption and other manifestations of the then ruling clique's moral decadence. The aggravated contrast between the poor and the rich, the growth of the foreign debt -- the entire blame for all this was placed on Marcos. Eliminate this root of evil, they said, and everything will be fine.

Washington found the former regime no longer suitable for several reasons. First, it had lost so much of its popularity that it was risky to conduct talks with it on the future fate of U.S. military bases in the Philippines (the current agreement runs out in 1991). Second, under the new government and on the pretext of combatting "the heritage of the past," it will be easier to achieve a restructuring of the Philippines economy in line with IMF prescriptions, in other words to denationalize the state monopolies, block government intervention in economic life, open doors even more widely for foreign capital, and ensure conditions enabling the Philippines to repay its enormous foreign debt.

"Now it is fashionable to blame everything on Marcos," progressive publicist Constantino told me. "There is no need to visit the palace to see the stranglehold transnational corporations have on us. The Filipinos must become familiar with the mechanics of neocolonialist slavery in the same way they learned to expose corruption...."

Some of the people with whom I spoke perceived a certain similarity in the development of events in the Philippines and in Iran. Like the Shah's "white revolution," Marcos' "movement for a new society" envisaged a forced modernization from above and in particular the development of state capitalism in key sectors of the national economy. In both cases, this policy failed to reduce and actually increased dependence on foreign capital and exacerbated domestic contradictions.

Some 102,000 km of new highways and more than 3,300 schools were built in the Philippines under Marcos. Reliance was placed on export sectors to stimulate economic growth. The best fields were turned into rubber, oil and coconut palm, sugar cane, banana, and pineapple plantations. The state concerns running them, which proved unprofitable, were riddled with corruption. When they were threatened by bankruptcy, the government banks handed out loans. As a result of this, the external debt of the Philippines exceeded $26 billion and the interest payments alone swallow half of the country's income from exports.

It is noteworthy that in the Philippines, just like in Iran, a highly significant role at the decisive stage of opposition to the dictatorship was played by petty bourgeois strata motivated by the clergy. People in Manila draw parallels between the reactionary aspects of Shi'ite theoracy and the conservatism of the Catholic ruling elite in the Philippines. It is also striving to block the progressive trends which emerged at the height of events. The tactics are to alleviate criticism of the U.S. military presence and the domination by U.S. monopolies by making Marcos the scapegoat.

Of course, the United States learned a lesson from events in Iran and tried to apply it in the Philippines. The Shah was supported until the end. And when he lost his throne, U.S. imperialism lost its position in Iran. As for Marcos, Washington not only tried to distance itself from him in good time, but also had a hand in his overthrow.

U.S. propaganda depicts the change of power in the Philippines as one of the successes of the global crusade for democracy proclaimed by the White House. It would be disadvantageous to Washington to install a military dictatorship in Manila against the background of lofty words about the "winds of freedom." Even though this alternative is not ruled out in the event of extreme necessity.

At this stage the United States, as I was told, is interested in the new administration in the Philippines enjoying sufficient popularity so as to run the country efficiently. Even so, however, the Americans are engaged in undercover preparations for a political alternative.

Having visited Manila, one can see that the Filipinos are living through a complex period in their history. The thirst for renewal which has gripped the country and the remarkable growth on the people's national self-awareness create favorable prerequisites for the positive changes promised by the new government. On the other hand, there is no end to the pressure from Washington, which strives to guide Manila's policy along channels suitable to it. One would wish the Aquino administration success in overcoming the difficultues it has inherited and in living up to the hopes and expectations of Filipinos in line with the country's fundamental national interest.

PHILIPPINE ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION 14 JUN

PM161334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] R.O. Fernandez, Philippine charge d'affaires in the USSR, Held a reception 12 June on the national holiday -- Independence Day -- the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the USSR.

The reception was attended by S. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

## PRESIDIUM GREETS GDR, BULGARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

### Message to Honecker, Stoph

LD181940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in connection with his reelection to that high post. The USSR Council of Ministers has congratulated Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in connection with his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The telegrams express firm confidence that fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between the USSR and the GDR will continue to be strengthened for the well-being of our peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

### Zhivkov, Atanasov Congratulated

LD181631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, congratulating him on his reelection to that high post. The telegram expresses conviction that fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the good of our peoples, in the name of the victory of peace and socialism.

In a telegram from the USSR Council of Ministers to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, cordial wishes are expressed for great success in connection with his reelection to the high post of chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The telegram says the fruitful interaction between our countries in all spheres of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation will continue to help the speeding up of the USSR's and Bulgaria's development and will reliably serve the interests of world socialism.

## HONECKER, STOPH MEET WITH EGYPTIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD182000 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin June 18 TASS Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, received here today the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt A.I. 'abd al-Majid, who is staying here on an official visit.

On the same day the chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers Willi Stoph had a meeting with A.I. 'Abd al-Majid. The guest from Egypt also had talks with the GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

It was noted at the meetings that cooperation between the two countries is of a mutually advantageous nature and contributes to improving the international situation. Concern was expressed over the aggravation of the situation in the world, the continuation of the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and it was stated that the maintenance and strengthening of peace is the most important condition for the development of contacts between the two countries.

In this connection both sides fully agreed on the urgency of a just and all-embracing solution of the Middle East problems and voiced support for the idea to convene an international conference on the Middle East settlement under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides declared for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, for an immediate end to Israel's military presence in that country.

## CORRESPONDENT VIEWS HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC REFORMS

PM181044 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Leontyeva dispatch under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Directive As an Exception. New Aspects of the Economic Independence of Hungarian Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text] Budapest -- "How much indulgence can be shown toward enterprises which do not make a profit? Toward those who cannot manage efficiently? The state clearly cannot afford to subsidize them without getting any return, and this is why we now intend to act more strictly and decisively than in the last 5-year plan."

Speaking about Hungary's economic position, Janos Hoos, deputy chairman of the repbulic's National Planning Office, dwelt particularly on the sanctions which will henceforth be applied to negligent people.

"If the leaders and specialists of a specific low-level link lack economic sensitivity," he emphasized, "it is hard to order it from above. I will say more: Loss-making enterprises hardly have the right to exist..."

A tough judgment? Yes, but, by all accounts, it is perfectly valid. An enterprize that used to produce typewriters and a plant that produced hats have already been closed in Budapest. A large cable association in the capital has lost the right to exist and has now been divided up into separate, independent plants. The Skala Koop Association, which is firmly on its feet, has absorbed a knitwear plant in the regional center of Kholosh.

This purge of enterprises, so to speak, will continue in one form or another. All this, you will agree, is not quite usual with regard to our economy. We understand the need to close an establishment, an organization, or an institute which fails to cope with its tasks. But it is still hard to swallow the need to get rid of a loss-making plant. This is usually what happens: We endeavor to pay more attention to a sickly enterprise, as to a sick child -- reconstruction, modernization -- and specialists throughout the sector are prepared to go on constant business trips... They feed the plant one thing after another -- just so long as it ekes out some sort of existence.

Do we always consider the cost of such frequently unnecessary support for loss-making enterprises? Alas, far from always. As a rule, this support is not comparable with what the reanimated plant ultimately gives to the economy. How long can such plants be "nursed"? This question has also been posed most acutely in Hungary.

It did not arise suddenly: Even in the past the economic mechanism in Hungary was distinguished by greater independence for enterprises than in our country, by the wider use of economic means of influencing their development, and by the more active utilization of commodity-money relations. As a result, producers could carry on their activity with greater creative initiative, while consumers could better satisfy their needs.

However, owing to complex processes in the world economy, a whole number of serious negative factors had become clearly apparent in Hungary's national economy by the beginning of the eighties. By that time the national economy's chief reserves at the macro and the micro level had been exhausted. Imports of goods were higher than exports. The use of Western credits to fund them had resulted in a sharp increase in debts to capitalist countries. it was necessary to limit imports. But they included a large proportion of raw materials and semimanufactures which could not be "taken out." What was "taken out" was equipment used to develop production. Enterprises began to be deprived of sources of technical renewal -- which restricted their potential.

There were a number of other factors which limited the potential for economic maneuvering. These included, above all, the insufficiently efficient implementation of the principles of financial autonomy at the level of enterprises, whose independence was still restricted from above. The symbiosis of independence on the one hand and administrative pressure on the other created a mass of contradictions in the economic mechanism: It choked initiative, engendered unnecessary regimentation, and nurtured narrow departmentalism.

It was necessary to find a quick and efficient way out of the situation that had come about. An urgent need had arisen to adapt to the rapidly changing world economic conditions and to react more quickly to the new, progressive trends in scientific and technical development. How, in what way, was this to be done?

"The chief source of our development is the enhancement of labor productivity and production efficiency as a whole," Laszlone Szirtes, deputy chief of the Hungarian National Planning Office Department of Management of the Economic Meachanism, said. "Today this unequivocally demands the further broadening of the management and economic independence of enterprises. And also their enhanced responsibility for the results of their activity. Only in this way will we be able to develop in an intensive and balanced manner."

Starting last year, new guidelines for the economic mechanism defined in a special MSZMP Central Committee resolution began to be implemented in Hungary. It was then that this question was raised quite prominently: What to do with unprofitable enterprises? There were quite a few in heavy industry. Metallurgists, for example, had not reoriented themselves toward producing higher-quality output in conformity with the demands of the times. Machine builders also showed little regard for the whole market and did not seek to produce goods in increased demand. It tool a mass of funds to maintain loss-making plants, and if these funds had been used for other purposes, they could have helped to increase the state's gross income more quickly.

This was why it was decided not to maintain particularly wasteful enterprises. And the first steps to eliminate them were a lesson to other "colleagues." Generally, the state decided to give as little help as possible to those who do not strive to work efficiently.

Enterprises have been granted very broad rights. As the poet said: Create, invent, test! No centralized indicators are set for them now at all. The National Planning Office can "send down" a directive only in exceptional cases. But if an enterprise suffers a loss as a result of carrying it out, the state will reimburse it.

The chief task of managerial organs is to give producers the greatest possible interest in high end results and in ensuring that they accord with national economic needs. The banking system, taxation, the means of regulating wages, and the price structure are now being reoriented toward this.

In brief, everything is aimed at enhancing production efficiency and quality. And profitability and profit have become its chief criteria.

As a result, the expenditure mechanism, which we have so far been combating unsuccessfully, has gradually begun to disappear from production practice. Output is no longer produced at any cost but "with little blood." It is in an enterprise's interests to save more. The more you save, the more you will keep. And since the director is no longer told what output to produce and in what volumes, he will make his enterprise flexible regardless of the existence or absence of any flexible automated production units. He orients himself toward demand and need.

The development of the independence of low-level collectives has activated the conclusion of various kinds of contracts and agreements both between enterprises and between an enterprise and the state. Both inside the country and on an international level. Take the Yamburg-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, in whose construction six European countries will participate. One of the chief participants is the No 22 State Construction Enterprise located in Budapest. It has become involved not just because of its specialization but as the result of a competition for the right to fulfill the order, which it won. As S. Arakelyan, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, who recently returned from Hungary, says the cooperation agreement was concluded with the government, but the chief talks were, all the same, conducted by the enterprise. Kalman Toth, its director, independently laid down his own terms, on which the collective agrees to work, and firmly defended his position. S. Arakelyan is confident that the order will be fulfilled responsibly, to a high standard. And it is not just a matter here of the prestige of a specific collective. It is obliged to do this by competition, the inevitable competition for the right to be the supplier of a particular product, which actively urges on producers.

The broad rights of labor collectives are also emphasized by the democratization of management. Previously a director was appointed by the ministry, which could manifest its diktat through him and put pressure on the enterprise. Now the ministry can only consult with the director on the enterprise's potential, the state's needs, and so forth. Mutual consultation also takes place at the time of drawing up plans, which go from below to above.

The director is elected either by the plant council or by a general report meeting of the collective. Such a council has already been set up at the No. 22 enterprise. It used its powers to nominate Kalman Toth as general director. As Laszlone Szirtes reported, the transition to these two kinds of election will be largely completed by the end of this year. The ministries' direct supervision over low-level links has been ended. True, there is still a circle of enterprises which remains under state leadership: defense plants, for example, and combines in the services sphere. But monitoring of the observance of legality is being brought to the fore.

The question might arise: Will there not be a negative side to the high level of independence? This cannot altogether be denied. Sensing this, the first thing certain leaders did was raise the level of wages without regard for real incomes. But the state in turn enhanced the role of economic levers governing economic activity. Incomes and wages are regulated in the main. It is also enhancing the role of programs for solving major national economic problems (saving energy, raw materials, and so forth). The 5-year and annual plans, which, as we recall, arise from below, have become more flexible and adapted to the changing conditions.

So, the enterprises' independence in terms of autonomous financing has "rung out" in a new way. Of course, it is too soon to speak of its specific results, but one thing is beyond doubt: Under these conditions the efficiencey and quality of work will be higher than before. And this is the chief key to scaling greater heights in the country's socio-economic development.

## DKP'S MIES WELCOMES WARSAW PACT INITIATIVES

LD181630 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 18 TASS -- Tass correspondent Georgiy Sosnovskiy reports:

Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies welcomed the new initiatives in the sphere of disarmament advanced at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest. Addressing a regular plenary meeting of the board of the German Communist Party in Duesseldorf, Herbert Mies said that socialist countries which proposed the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, made a new important peace initiative.

The proposals of socialist states in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, for the conclusion of arrangements on an immediate end to nuclear testing, on banning and eliminating chemical weapons and all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and cooperation mean a vast programme of a new comprehensive approach to disarmament that makes it possible to achieve a turn for the better in the present complex international situation, Herbert Mies said.

The leader of the German Communist Party criticized the aggressive militaristic course of the U.S. Administration in the international arena, Washington's intention to abandon the Soviet-U.S. Salt-2 Treaty. He said the Reagan administration is conducting an anti-European policy and bears the responsibility for the fact that the international situation, far from improving, continues aggravating.

The plenary meeting of the board of the German Communist Party also discussed the tasks for the coming election campaign. It noted the resolve of communists to make an effective contribution to the implementation of the policy aimed at peaceful interests of the FRG people. The plenary meeting urged all members of the German Communist Party to support candidates of the democratic organization peace list at the coming parliamentary elections.

## FRG'S BUNDESWEHR TO RECEIVE MORE TANKS

LD181929 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 18 TASS -- The Bundeswehr is to get another 250 advanced Leopard-2 tanks in addition to those it had bordered earlier. Reporting the fact, the newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG says that the West German Defense Ministry has already requested 842 million marks from Bundestag commissions. The purchase of additional tanks was not envisioned by the Bundeswehr's rearmament plan. It is symptomatic that at a time when the Warsaw Treaty countries have put forward new proposals on substantial cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments, Bonn is taking steps in the opposite direction.

## TALKS HELD WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY 17-18 JUN

PM181321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry"]

[Text] Helsinki, 17 Jun -- On 17-18 June Soviet-Finnish consultations were held in Helsinki, during which questions pertaining to the continuation and development of the all-European process were discussed including the prospects for the conclusion of the work of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe and preparations for the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states.

The Finnish side's attention was also drawn to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The consultations were attended by L.I. Mendelevich, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; V.M. Sobolev, Soviet ambassador to Finland and Yu.S. Deryabin, deputy chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section; and on the Finnish side by K. Tornudd, under secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry; S. Pietinen, head of the Finnish Foreign Ministry political department, and J. Pekuri, ambassador at large.

The Soviet representatives were received by P. Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister.

## EEC DISCUSSIONS ON RSA SANCTIONS REACH 'DEAD END'

LD171418 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The discussion on joint sanctions of the EEC against racist South Africa landed in a dead end at the session of the EEC Council of Ministers at a foreign ministers' level, which is in progress here, due to acute disagreements between partners in the Common Market.

A desire of several EEC countries for imposing efficient economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria regime in response to a new wave of reprisals against the African population has run into resistance of Britain and the FRG Quarters close to delegations participating in the session report that even very limited measures suggested by the Netherlands -- a ban on imports to the EEC countries of South African fruit, vegetables and wine -- were openly opposed by London and Bonn.

Dutch foreign minister Hans Van den Broek told a press conference that session participants instructed heads of political departments of the EEC countries' foreign ministries to draft recommendations on sanctions against South Africa.

PORTUGUESE CP PLENARY SESSION DOCUMENT CITED

LD181948 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon June 18 -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov writes:

The participants in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCC), held here, have issued a call for the strengthening of peace on earth.

A document adopted by the plenary meeting says that today the question of war or peace is the most important international problem. The imperialist policy of imperialism, first of all American imperialism, bears the entire responsibility for the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. American imperialism, the document says further, is planning "star wars", continuing nuclear weapon tests, intending to ignore the SALT-2 treaty, systematically rejecting all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, engaging in aggression in Central America, the Mediterranean and Middle East areas, in the south of Africa, Afghanistan and other regions.

The plenary meeting of the PCC Central Committee praised the constructive proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries, in particular the proposal to eliminate nuclear arsenals by the year 2000 and to create an all-embracing system of international security.

It stressed the big importance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the communist parties of a number of other socialist countries and declared that defence of peace requires concerted effort by all champions of peace and progress.

The PCC called on the Portuguese people to step up struggle against the nuclear and chemical arms race, against preparations for "star wars" and against the use of Portuguese territory by foreign countries for military purposes.

A deep analysis of Portugal's problems and ways of overcoming them is contained in the plenum's resolution "the socio-economic position at home and the party's tasks". It states the inability of the constantly changing right-wing governments, including the present one, to take the country out of the deep crisis. National interests demand the immediate replacement of the present cabinet by a democratic one, the plenum pointed out.

As the party's general secretary Alvaro Cunhal stressed at a press conference today, such a government, which must include communists, could be created on the basis of the parliamentary majority of left-wing oppositionary parties without the holding of any pre-term general elections.

DANISH CP PLENUM BLAMES U.S. FOR NUCLEAR THREAT

LD181255 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Copenhagen June 18 TASS -- Participants in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark held here have denounced the aggressive policy of Washington aimed at a further stepping up of the arms race and leading to the worsening of the international situation.

According to a statement adopted by the plenary meeting, the continuation of the nuclear tests, the "star wars" program, the bandit attack on Libya, the adoption of the decision on the production of binary weapons, the refusal to comply with the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty, as well as the economic and political undermining of the United Nations Organization are consequences of this policy pursued by the U.S.

The statement pointed out that the actions of the U.S. were becoming so provocative that even bourgeois governments in Western Europe were compelled to voice their disagreement with Washington.

In its turn, the statement continued, the Soviet Union is coming up with the policy which is clear and convincing, the USSR put forward the disarmament program which inspires people with the hope of a world without mass destruction weapons.

The Soviet Union showed new opportunities in this sphere by prolonging unilaterally a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests and putting forward the program of a complete elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000.

It worked out a plan to creating an all-embracing system of international security and proposed together with other Warsaw Treaty member states a program of reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

According to the statement, the U.S. "star wars" plans and the prosepct of a nuclear-free world proposed by the Soviet Union vividly show who is to blame for the nuclear threat.

HU YAOBANG ARRIVES IN PARIS; MEETS MITTERRAND

LD170457 Moscow TASS in English 0139 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 16 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, arrived here today for an official visit. Paris is the third West European capital to be visited by Hu Yaobang who had earlier visited London and Bonn.

A program of his four-day stay in France includes meetings and talks with Francois Mitterrand, president of France, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other French leaders, state and political figures. According to the press, they will discuss topical international problems, as well as the bilateral relations between France and the People's Republic of China.

Today Hu Yaobang met with Francois Mitterrand.

WALDHEIM SENDS THANKS FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

PM161420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram of congratulations to K. Waldheim on his election as Federal president of Austria.

In a reply telegram K. Waldheim expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the confidence that good relations between the two countries, based on the foundation of the Austrian State Treaty and the law on permanent neutrality, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the Soviet and Austrian peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

TRENDELEV COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

DW121445 Moscow in German to Austria 1900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Vladimir Trendelev commentary]

[Text] On 9 June it was announced that Austria had a new Federal president, Kurt Waldheim, and a new Federal chancellor, Franz Steyrer [as heard]. As a consequence of the presidential elections, the destribution of forces has been reshuffled in an unusual way. This could be predicted on the basis of the first elections in April. In the political area of the Landtag Green, groupings appeared whose representative, Freda Meissner-Blau, scored a remarkable number of votes, namely 5.5 percent. The biggest Austrian political parties will have to take this factor into consideration [word indistinct] in the near future.

Austria's democratic public was worried by the fact that the neonazi Otto Scrinzi could run as a presidential candidate in neutral Austria. Although he received just a few votes, the fact that he was permitted to run shows that the ultra-rightists in Austria are determined to enter the political arena.

However, the most important result of the elctions, naturally, consists in the fact that for the first time since 1945, that is since the existence of the second Austrian Republic, the country's Federal president belongs to the opposition OeVP. Several foreign commentators immediately considered this fact a potential source of disagreement and even an unstable domestic political situation in Austria. The near future will show how far this conclusion is correct.

One cannot ignore the statements of some Western political commentators that Austria will now have to reckon with certain foreign political difficulties because of Waldheim's election as president. The vote of the Austrians could lead to a considerable decrease of Austria's international reputation as a respectable neutral state.

What can one say to that? Well, most of all one can say that one judges the policy and position of every government and of every president by their concrete deeds. So far the practical activity of the Austrian leadership, strictly adhering to the 1955 state treaty stipulations and the constitutional neutral status, has enjoyed the great confidence and respect that are characteristic of Austria's relations with all states, including the Soviet Union.

It is probably no secret that some people in the West and even in Austria itself do not like the country's successful advance on the basis of the state treaty and neutrality. The attempts to distort the meaning of the treaty and of the neutral status are being continued. A recent example in this connection is the appeal of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger addressed to Austria to rearm, which he considers a positive contribution of the Austrian state to NATO's deterrence and defense policy.

One is at least surprised by the position taken by Austria's newly appointed defense minister, Helmut Kruenes. In his Austrian television speech, he advocated not only the armament of the Austrian Army with missile systems, which is prohibited by the state treaty as one knows, but also tried to substantiate his standpoint as follows: He stated without batting an eyelash that the treaties concluded at a certain time cannot be always interpreted in the same way. According to this logic, the state treaty meant one thing in 1955, another in 1965, and now it has allegedly changed completely. Well, everybody realizes the absurdity of such an interpretation.

The past years have confirmed the vitality of Austria's course and the obvious advantages of a continued policy of neutrality. The Austrian Republic takes part in the efforts of the states on our continent in the interest of strengthening good neighborly relations. It plays an active role in the United Nations, and contributes constructively to the activity all-European conferences. Small wonder that the democratic peoples of Europe hope today that the new Austrian leaders will act to show the logical consistency of neutral Austria's foreign political course and consistently contribute to peaceful principles in international relations.

AUSTRIA'S GRATZ SUPPORTS WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

LD131327 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 13 TASS -- Leopold Gratz, foreign minister of Austria, has declared in support of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states contained in the address to the NATO member-states, all European nations and a cut in the forces and conventional arms in Europe. Speaking in Vienna, he expressed conviction that the attainment of these aims should become a solid component part of the whole disarmament process. Gratz also stressed that neutral states, in particular Austria, have a stake in a settlement of issues in connection with a cut in conventional weapons.

EUROPEAN REACTION TO PACT PROPOSAL CITED

LD131703 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] Hello, Comrades! It has been stated at NATO headquarters that the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states should be carefully studied. Well, then, let them study it, let them ponder most carefully every proposal and every word and phrase in the documents of the conference of the supreme leaders of the socialist countries. Only, let's hope that this study does not become drowned in a sea of logomachy, as has happened more than once, unfortunately.

The Warsaw Pact countries proceed from the fact that it is still not too late to put international relations back on the path to peace. Mankind can and must block off the road to nuclear catastrophe. [passage omitted]

I will not set out all the details of the new proposals of the socialist community countries, which the British GUARDIAN newspaper calls far-reaching. They are summarized in the address of the Budapest conference and in newspaper articles. I would merely like to emphasize that these proposals are dictated by good political will and a sincere desire to improve the situation in Europe, and to help to consolidate military-strategic stability on the continent.

In putting forward their proposals the Warsaw Pact states are at the same time prepared to examine in a constructive spirit other ideas and proposals which might be forwarded by the NATO countries and other European states. And we will hope that the capitals of the Western countries will cease to blindly follow Washington's obstructionist course, which is detrimental to their own sovereignty and to the peace and prosperity of their own peoples.

NORWAY APPROVES FUNDS FOR NATO PROJECTS

LD122102 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo June 12 TASS -- The Norwegian Storting (parliament) has approved the government's decision to allocate 283 million crowns to finance the NATO programme of developing its infrastructure and 486 million crowns for other military projects.

According to press reports, 605 million crowns from NATO funds will be spent in the coming years on the modernisation and building of military installations directly in Norway. This concerns implementation of the programme of the advance storing of heavy weapons for an American marine brigade which is to be sent to Norway in a "crisis situation" and the construction of storages for armaments and equipment for a Norwegian brigade to be formed in the so called "period of threat".

Big sums are earmarked also for preparing a network of airfields for NATO aviation and perfecting NATO headquarters located in Norway.

The country's democratic forces, anti-war organisations have repeatedly warned about the dangerous consequences of drawing the country into the military preparations of the United States and NATO in the north of Europe and sharply criticised the American-Norwegian agreements concerning logistic support for the operation of aircraft and naval ships in Norway and off its shores.

Norwegians are especially alarmed by the Pentagon's insistence on intensifying naval activity in the sea of Norway and increasing the number of exercises in that area.

In this situation there arises a direct danger of the uncontrolled bringing of nuclear arms into the country and a threat to Norway's security in the event of a conflict situation, the democratic press writes.

## ALGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF OF JUNE

PM181154 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Soviet Union"]

[Text] Major General M. Benloucif, chief of staff of the Algerian National People's Army, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of June at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

## CPSU DELEGATION TO ATTEND TUNISIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD181422 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis June 18 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Lev Spiridonov, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy editor in chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, arrived here today to attend the 12th congress of the Socialist Destour Party.

Delegations of political parties and organisations from a number of Arab, African, Asian, and European countries were invited to attend the congress.

The Socialist Destour Party, the ruling party in Tunisia, was formed in the years of the national liberation struggle of the Tunisian people against colonial rule. It is chairmed by Habib Bourguiba, a prominent Arab political figure and president of the Republic of Tunis.

## LONG-TERM ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH IRAQ

### Trade Agreement Signed

JN131038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1018 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR signed a long-term trade exchange agreement for 1986-1990 here today. The agreement covers the expansion and diversification of trade and goods exchange and an increase in both countries' export and import of various goods. The agreement reflects the two countries' desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation in a manner serving the two friendly peoples' interests.

Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, signed the agreement for Iraq, and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov signed it for the USSR.

## Hasan, Katushev Meet

JN131057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister met here today with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The two sides discussed ways of promoting existing economic and trade relations and implementing decisions of the Iraqi-USSR joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Oil Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim and the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow, Hasan 'Ali arrived in Moscow last Wednesday on a visit to the USSR lasting several days.

## JAILED JORDANIAN CP MEMBERS IN POOR HEALTH

PM181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

["Own information" report: "On the Arrests of Jordanian Patriots"]

[Text] As has already been reported in the press, a group of prominent sociopolitical figures was arrested in Jordan in mid-May. For a whole month -- without any charges being brought -- a number of leaders and activists of the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian-Soviet friendship society, the Jordanian committee for peace and solidarity, trade unions, and other public organizations have languished in prison. The Severe deterioration in the health of Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, whose health has been undermined by years of persecution and imprisonment, including time in Israeli prisons, forced the authorities to release him. However, those remaining in prison include many of his comrades, people with weakened health who have struggled for decades for the interests of Jordanian working people, for their motherland's sovereignty, and against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

It has become known in Arab public circles that, seeking the observance of the norms for keeping political prisoners and humane treatment of them, the relatives of those arrested have sent petitions to the UN secretary general, the Human Rights Committee, and the International Red Cross demanding intervention. Many progressive parties and organizations in Arab and other countries, including the Soviet Union, have appealed for the release of the prisoners.

## TASS CITES WORLD REACTION TO RSA SITUATION

PM181029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Roundup of TASS reports: "There Is No Place for Racism on Earth!"]

[Excerpt] Harare, 17 Jun -- Yesterday 90 percent of African working people in South Africa took part in a general strike following an appeal of the country's democratic organizations on the 10th anniversary of the racists' opening fire at a demonstration of students at Soweto. This is the biggest strike in the country's history, uniting the black majority, "coloreds," and many whites.

Meager, fragmentary reports are coming in about what is happening in South Africa. Total censorship has been established in the country. "Any reporting of Africans' actions is regarded by the authorities as a violation of order," a correspondent for America's NBC television reports from Johannesburg. "Even if journalists learn about disturbances taking place, they cannot report them to their editorial offices without special official permission." Johannesburg's STAR newspaper published the following announcement: "Readers should take into account that this publication has been censored and therefore does not reflect actual events in the country."

The Pretoria regime, which has decreed a state of emergency in South Africa, mobilized the full might of the repressive apparatus to prevent mass protests on "Soweto day." According to information which has leaked out, in the last 24 hours at least eight Africans were killed. The Netherlands news agency ANP reported that shooting was heard in Soweto. The ANP correspondent made contact by telephone with the home of Winnie Mandela, the wife and comrade in struggle of the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa. He was told that the house was cordoned off by police. W. Mandela was forbidden to appear in the street or give interviews. The South African news agency SAPA revealed that barricades had sprung up on the streets of Soweto.

According to other fragmentary reports, distrubances gripped the country's other "black ghettos." Many representatives of the white community laid wreaths on Monday at the graves of Africans killed by the punitive squads. A group of white citizens threw bouquets of flowers on Soweto from a plane.

Washington, 17 Jun -- The chances of achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in South Africa are receding, but the United States still rejects "tough sanctions" against Sough Africa, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stated here. He admitted that Washington does not intend to change its policy with regard to the apartheid state, a policy which African countries regard as one of connivance.

The White House's position is arousing sharp criticism from many American politicians and public figures. Senator Edward Kennedy stated in Congress that Americans "cannot" ignore the violent methods used by the racist regime with the aim of preserving the monstrous apartheid system." The U.S. adherence to the bankrupted policy of constructive engagement," he said, turns the administration, "in the eyes of all Africa, into the most hated government after the South African government." President Reagan's refusal to impose effective sanctions against South Africa reveals the reflex sympathies of a racist for his racist friends," Randall Robinson, executive director of the public organization Transafrica, stated.

London, 17 June -- The Common Market countries have not succeeded in adopting any decisions on sanctions against South Africa, THE GUARDIAN newspaper writes, commenting on the results of the EEC Council of Ministers session at the foreign ministerial level held in Luxembourg. The leaders of West European states, the BBC says ironically, probably intend to "throw a bone" to the public by agreeing to certain steps with regard to South Africa that will, however, be only of a very limited nature because of considerable resistance from Britain, France, and the FRG. In the BBC's opinion, in these conditions a total boycott of the Pretoria regime is now absolutely impossible.

COMMENTARY SAYS WEST NOT INTERESTED IN RSA CHANGE

MB180745 Moscow in English to South Africa 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Volgov commentary]

[Text] The 16th of June, the 10th anniversary of the uprising in the Johannesburg Suburb, Soweto, was marked by a general strike of black Africans. Aleksandr Volgov makes these comments:

The country is in a state of siege. Contacts with the rest of the world have been practically severed. There is no information about the over 4,000 activists of the antiracist movement arrested after the introduction of the state of emergency in South Africa. It is only known that the army and police have been given unlimited rights to open fire in the streets of cities and African settlements. Pretoria has put forward the objective of bringing order to the country at any cost implying, by order, brutal suppression of antiracist actions.

Reuter Reports from Cape Town that the West has no doubts about the ability of the regime to control developments by armed force. This is a notable observation. The West is not at all interested in changes in the existing situation in the South of Africa. Robert Makayiyene, a leading member of the African National Congress, spoke of this in an interview with Radio Moscow.

[Begin Makayiyene recording] One of the most important reasons why the apartheid system still exists in South Africa is because of the support which it has been given by the Western Governments and especially the multinational corporations, that is, the transnational corporations, because the apartheid system cannot function outside of the support which it is given by the Western Camp, because it is there in order to see to it that these multinational companies can continue to exploit our people. [end recording]

To what Robert Makayiyene said, we must add that every dollar invested by Western capitalist countries in the South African economy brings profits two or three times greater than in other places. And this is the main reason why the United States, Britain, France, and some other countries actually sabotage the work of the current world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa.

TAMBO CALLS FOR WESTERN SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

LD160824 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 16 TASS -- President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo has called upon the Western countries to introduce without delay comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime.

"Those who allege that sanctions would worsen the position of the Black people in South Africa, do not know the criminal pernicious character of genocide which is the apartheid system," he said in his French television appearance on the eve of the opening in Paris of the world conference on sanctions against the racist South Africa. "Sanctions will not kill us", he said, "What is killing us is apartheid."

COMPARISON OF RYZHKOV CABLE TO UN AFRICA CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 June on page 1 of its First Edition, under the headline, "To the Participants in the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa," published a version of Nikolay Ryzhkov's cable to the UN. This was compared to the Moscow TASS International Service version in Russian published in the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 16 June 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and the following variations were revealed:

Paragraph one, line one in PRAVDA begins: I greet the participants in this important forum, convened by the decision of the UN General Assembly.

Guided by the (supplying additional paragraph)

Paragraph two is omitted in the PRAVDA version.

Paragraph three, line four in PRAVDA reads: African states. The recent raid (omitting phrase)

Paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: settlement without delay. The line of (omitting phrase)

Paragraph five, line eleven in PRAVDA reads: of South Africa.

Mankind is living (omitting phrase)

Paragraph seven, line one reads: I express the hope that, by its decisions, the conference will bring closer the abolition of the racist regime in South Africa and help build (rewording)

NIGERIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM130734 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 6 Jun Mulul al-Husayni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to S. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between S. Mukashev and M. al-Husayni, a friendly talk was held, in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

## Razumovskiy Speaks

LD171916 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A joint session of the councils of elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which examined the questions of the agenda and work procedure for the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation took place in the Kremlin today.

Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities; and Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, delivered reports on these questions.

## Dobrynin Elected Commission Chairman

LD181454 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, that opened in the Kremlin today, has completed its first day of work.

A report "on the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990" was made by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament.

At separate sittings of the chambers in the afternoon the deputies heard co-reports by the plan and budget commissions. This was followed by debates. The deputies devoted prime attention to problems of developing the machine-building, fuel-and-energy and agro-industrial complexes, of intensifying social production and accelerating the solution of social tasks.

The Soviet parliament today elected Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, who held this post, was relieved in view of retirement for health reasons.

The session introduced changes in the composition of some standing commissions. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Deputy Anatoliy Dobrynin was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The session continues its work tomorrow.

19 June Session

LD190948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: During this morning's sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in the Kremlin, an examination of the draft plan for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan continued. At the Soviet of the Union, the deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Slyunkov, Solovyev, Talyzin, Medvedev, Razunovskiy, and Kapitonov.

Deputy Polyanskiy, first secretary of the board of the USSR Architects Union, opened the debates in this chamber. He emphasized that the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party, of improving the conditions of work, life and leisure of the Soviet people, required a serious and radical reorganization of the activities of architects, builders and construction workers. Polyanskiy spoke about the problems of raising the efficiency and quality of capital construction, the role of inspection by architects, of the quality of scientific projects and of attaining a greater degree of openness during examination of new projects. The deputy said it would be expedient to work out a comprehensive program for the organizations within the design and construction process.

At the Soviet of Nationalities, the deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov and Yakovlev.

Having given his support to the previous speakers' proposal to have the state plan for the country's economic and social development for the 5-Year Plan approved, Deputy Abdukadyrov, crew chief at the Lenin Komsomol coal mine of the Kyzyl-Kiyskiy Mining Directorate in Kirghizia, said that miners would respond to the decisions of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum and to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to the country's working people by shock work, and that they would expand socialist competition even more and persistently struggle for higher results. The speaker spoke in detail on the problems of Kirghiz coal mining industry, on the need to develop it and to provide it with new equipment.

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD171035 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission took place today in Moscow, at which the tasks of fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, delivered a report. He discussed what the commission had done in the period after the congress. Participants in the session spoke of increased demands on the organization of auditing work in the party, and of ways toward its fundamental improvement and making it more active. This work should be subordinated to a further organizational strengthening of the party and to enhancing the responsibility of the communists. A decision has been adopted on improving the commission's activity in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the Central Committee plenum that took place yesterday.

CHERNOBYL RADIATION LEVEL DROPS 'SIGNIFICANTLY'

LD180953 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Unattributed report from Chernobyl]

[Text] The situation at the nuclear power plant has stabilized. The radiation level has dropped significantly around the plant. There are many medical experts working at the plant [words indistinct] any risk for the local personnel. Systematic dosimetric control and blood tests make it possible to check continually the health of all people employed at the elimination of the accident's consequences. Everyone who finishes his shift goes through another medical check up. Here is what a medical doctor, Anatoliy Batchenko, said to Radio Kiev in this connection:

The main job for local personnel is to clean up villages where the population was evacuated. Buildings, courtyards, and all the premises are being cleaned up. The radiation level at those villages was significantly decreased. I believe time is coming when local residents will have the opportunity to come back to their homes, said Anatoliy Batchenko, a medical doctor from Chernobyl.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON RIVERS, WATER AROUND CHERNOBYL

PM181209 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 June morning edition carries on page 3 a 1,000-word report by N. Baklanov under the heading "The Purity of the Dnepr Waters" answering readers' questions on the condition of drinking water in the Chernobyl region and the reasons for drilling artesian wells in Kiev. Baklanov describes how tests are taken of the Dnepr waters "every day, and at the same strictly determined time. And always in the same places," he reports, including "at the mouth of the River Teterev, which flows into the Dnepr" and "at the mouth of the River Pripyat." The water is tested "under stationary conditions," he reports, although it is possible to "conduct express analyses directly on the spot" and "if necessary, stop the water flow by using a dam." With regard to the advisability of bathing, he reports that "the Ukrainian Health Ministry considers it possible to swim and use the beaches everywhere, including the Kiev area." Finally, concerning the question of artesian wells in Kiev, he reports that "the level of radioactive contamination of the water is steadily falling," although the authorities are "prepared for any turn of events."

SOVIET IAEA REPRESENTATIVE ON CHERNOBYL

AU161026 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union acknowledges the need to disclose the reasons for the Chernobyl reactor disaster and to draw lessons from the catastrophe. As Boris Semenov, vice director of the Soviet authority responsible for nuclear power, stated on 13 Jun at the end of the Vienna meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors. The USSR will introduce a "final report about the disaster into international discussion" by the end of August. The IAEA members should jointly start to create "reactors with maximum safety." There is, however, no reason to shut down all reactors of the Chernobyl type, Semenov said.

He reported that the Board of Governors mainly dealt with the question of "additional measures to increase the safety of nuclear power plants."

The Soviet Union, too, is in favor of creating an international warning system for reactor accidents "as fast as possible," Semenov started. All signatories would be obligated to observe such an agreement that would have to regulate disclosure and information in the case of reactor disaster, he said.

"To Create Reactors With Maximum Safety"

No one on the Board of Governors doubted the necessity of establishing such an agreement Semenov said. What is currently being discussed are details such as "the sphere of action, time, channels, and treatment" of such information. Furthermore, aid in emergencies should be fixed in agreement. The affected states would then be able to demand aid from the IAEA in the form of experts, materials, and equipment.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy must be further developed, Semenov said. The IAEA members should jointly start to create "reactors with maximum safety." "All available knowledge" should be used to achieve the "highest possible safety standard."

Semenov stated that the USSR is currently operating 14 reactors of the Chernobyl type, shutting down these power plants would be "unjustified." According to the current state of the investigations, there is no "basic dysfunction." The staff working with the other reactors received addtional instructions immediately after the accident in order to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

Concerning the amount of radioactive emission during the Chernobyl disaster, Semenov did not say anything, referring instead to the forthcoming final report. He stated that the IAEA is daily supplied with data from Soviet measuring stations, which show a "steady improvement." One cannot make any general statements about the radioactivity level, Semenov said. In some places, levels are already back to normal again, in some other places "radioactivity is still very high."

The Chernobyl disaster claimed 24 lives, Semenov said, "answering a pertinent question, and another 10 people are still in "critical condition." However, "with all respect for human lives" one must say that the number of victims is "low" compared with some conventional catastrophes. Decontamination around the area of the accident has not been finished, Semenov stated, it is expected to last until the end of the year.

Currently, people are working at preventing the leakage of radioactivity into the groundwater. In the affected areas, "walls of houses and streets" are being cleaned. Part of the soil is covered with a special material that absorbs radioactivity and can then be removed and stored. Two reactor units in Chernobyl will be put into operation again in October," Semenov stated.

On Friday, there was also a press conference by the FRG representative to the IAEA, held at the Vienna International Center. Participants were the German representatives to the Board of Governors, Reinhard Loosch, and the FRG permanent representative to the international organization in Vienna, Ambassador Karl Th. Paschke.

"Now and in the future, it will be within the competence of the FRG leader to issue permits for nuclear facilities. The FRG will, however, listen to the standpoints concerning nuclear facilities of all parties with legitimate interests. This also applies to Austria," said Loosch.

Apart from that, the FRG would not "invite" anybody to court, but of course the German legal system provides enough means for objections against nuclear plants, it was stated.

## DOBYRNIN VIEWS KAZAKH ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

WA170850 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 pp 1-2

[KAZTAG report on speech by A.F. Dobrynin on 20 May in Alma-Ata]

[Text] The products of the Alma-Ata Heavy Engineering Plant are well-known in our country and abroad. Reliability of operation distinguishes the automatic machinery and units manufactured here. The enterprise collective coped with the 11th 5-Year Plan quota ahead of schedule, almost doubling the manufacture of products bearing the Emblem of Quality, modernized component mills and other equipment. Fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU and 16th Kazakh CP congresses, the Alma-Ata Heavy Engineering Plant manufactured several fundamentally new types of rolled-component equipment for obtaining billets per low-waste technology.

The Heavy Engineering Plant imeni 60-letiya SSSR was visited on 20 May by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.F. Dobrynin. He reviewed the shops and chatted with the workers and specialists. On the same day he met with the enterprise collective in the Kazakh State Academy Drama Theater imeni M.O. Auezova.

The meeting was opened by S.K. Nukenov, secretary of the plant party committee.

The speeches of A.A. Bektasov, leader of a team of steel workers, Yu.G. Kuzmin, leader of a team of fitter-line workers and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, design engineer Ye.A. Zhenispayev and M.A. Bitnyy, director of the plant, hero of socialist labor and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, observed that the collective is persistently increasing the efficiency of work under the new conditions of management. The brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor has been developed and the certification and streamlining of jobs and the replacement of obsolete equipment continues. Socialist competition for the achievement of the highest final results has become widespread.

The workers, engineers and technicians of the enterprise are stepping up their creative search aimed at the assimilation of the production of new and modernized, including robotized, mills. However, the pace of this work is still inadequate. Much has to be done for a further improvement in the collective's production and cultural-social conditions and a reinforcement of the struggle for an increase in product quality, economies and thrift and a strengthening of discipline and order.

Those assembled were addressed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.F. Dobrynin.

Dear Comrades! I am very glad of the opportunity to visit your plant and talk with the workers, engineers and managers of such complex work and one that is important for the accomplishment of our economic tasks. You will understand, of course, that in such a short time it is difficult or simply impossible to probe into all your problems. But I have endeavored to catch what is most important, as I see it, and what is most essential. I confess that I have a special attitude toward technology and plant affairs: I myself am by education an engineer and worked in my specialty somewhat, briefly, it is true, before the party sent me into diplomatic work. But this is not important.

From the conversation with the plant comrades I have drawn one, basic conclusion: the mood in the collective is a practical, work mood. This is a guarantee that your collective is capable of determining and solving complex questions at the level of the demands which ensue from the directions of the 27th party congress.

All of us Soviet people -- both communists and nonparty people -- have a profound understanding of the fact that the 27th congress was out of the ordinary. Certainly,

the very concept "ordinary" is altogether inapplicable to congresses of our party, but the one that has just taken place was really special. It was held at an unusually complex, critical, pivotal moment in the life of the country and, indeed, of all mankind. At a moment when the need both for new thinking and a new practical approach to all our affairs -- economic, social, foreign policy -- had made its presence felt acutely.

This need had been clearly stated back at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It was primarily necessary to soberly evaluate the negative trends that had accumulated in recent years, when we had begun to lose dynamism in development. But it was even more important to elaborate a strategy of overcoming shortcomings and revealing new horizons to society. And the 27th congress formualted and confirmed the current general line of the CPSU -- geared to the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of peace in the world.

This is a strategy geared to a long historical perspective. With this strategy, following the course paved by the 27th CPSU Congress, we will enter the third millennium. And the main thing now is converting the energy of intentions into the energy of practical action.

I wish to emphasize: it is thus that the leading party authorities view their obligations. In the 2 months since the congress the Politburo has examined and adopted decisions on many key problems of science and technology progress: an improvement in capital construction for the purpose of an acceleration of this progress; an acceleration of the development and production of instruments and means of automation for scientific research and the production in the current 5-year period even of new machinery, equipment and instruments fitted with electronic devices and microprocessors; the creation of a statewide committee for computer technology and information science to coordinate work in this sphere; a further improvement of efficiency promotion and invention development; the development in each sector and at each enterprise of long-term plans of the renewal of production, the broadening of enterprise managers' rights pertaining to staff confirmation and a fundamental improvement in the use of raw material, fuel-energy and other material resources under the conditions of the intensive development of the USSR economy in 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000; and so forth.

Let us take the social sphere. Great attention in the Politburo has been paid to measures to solve a priority problem -- housing -- provide the villages and cities with civic amenities, further develop collective horticulture and truck gardening, improve the organization of health care and education, expand the construction and reinforce the material-technical facilities of the rayon houses of culture and clubs and pertaining to other questions of an enrichment of our people's cultural life. A special decision was adopted on an intensification of the struggle against unearned income -- a principal cause of the violations of the principle of social justice. Is it not an improvement in the working people's well-being that such measures, approved by the Politburo, as the adoption of a special law on product quality or the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improvement of the production of consumer goods in light industry are ultimately aimed?!

Thus, comrades, is the general line, approved by the congress, aimed at an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development based on an intensification of production and science and technology progress being made specific and the conditions for major spurts in its main directions being created.

All the decrees already adopted reflect at the same time the resolve of the party and its Central Committee not to wait until long-term measures produce results but to get

down to business now, at once, and strive for a breakthrough even during this 5-year plan. A particularly great deal has to be done in its present, first, year. It is possible and necessary to go forward even given the present science and technology potential, developing it continuously -- thanks to the better organization of production, discipline, the selfless labor of each workman and the growing assertiveness of each party organization. Such an approach is justifying itself completely -- the first results of this year are promising. However, we do not flatter ourselves with them and regard them as the first steps on a difficult path. Fulfillment of the first quarter's plan for the sale of industrial output for Kazakhstan as a whole constituted 102.7 percent. At the same time, however, 173 enterprises failed to fulfill the plan and fell R221 million short in the supply of products to the consumers.

We need to emphatically embark on a rebuilding of the economic mechanism, the management mechanism, the style of work and the approach to the assigned job -- all together and everyone individually. It is sometimes thought: the demand for a reorganization of thinking and new approaches applies only to leaders. Primarily leaders, yes, but to no less an extent to the worker, foreman and engineer also. Otherwise, things will remain as they are. What does improving the worker's style of work mean? Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about this very well when speaking in Togliatti: it "means improving the attitude toward work and ridding oneself of all hack work, of the semblance of work, of window-dressing. It means somewhat fewer smoking breaks, somewhat less gossip and somewhat more conscientiousness, smartness and attention to business."

As a whole, the reorganization process is moving in the prescribed direction. Alien phenomena, which sometimes assume acute forms, are also encountered, of course: there are many examples of a reluctance and inability to work in the new way and to abandon the old approaches on the part of executives. Some people are "not reorganizing but finding themselves a perch," and the habits of working according to traditions and "laws" established by it is not known whom are exceptionally strong. But simultaneously there are prattlers and demagogues proceeding, so to speak, "a couple of steps ahead of progress". The barriers of bureaucratism are being surmounted with difficulty, in addition, bureaucratism is being manifested at times in the work of the newly formed industrial management authorities also. It cannot be said that all personnel questions have already been settled.

The party organizations are called on to play a leading part in all this work. A recent Central Committee Politburo meeting pointed specially on the need to accelerate the reorganization of the party's work, state and business authorities in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Practical deeds and specific results of the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges should be what is main and determining in their activity. Every party organization, the Politburo emphasized, must precisely determine the key components of work, opportunely prepare and develop the creative initiative of the working people, decide questions of production efficiency promptly, organize the realization of the working people's proposals, rid itself of formalism and memo-writing and concentrate on the organization of work directly in the labor collectives.

I believe that your party organization, which is strong, numbering more than 600 communists and, together with the Komsomol, constituting almost half of your collective, will find ways to practically increase its contribution to the solution of all questions of plant life -- both production questions and problems of social life and leisure time. But, as I have been told, you still have much to do in all these questions.

I have had a chance to familiarize myself with the material of the discussion of the results of the 27th congress at a meeting of the plant aktiv, at which the report was

delivered by Comrade Nukenov, secretary of the party committee. The tone of both the report and the discussion was good, active, businesslike and critical. But, as can be seen, you have also accumulated many problems requiring immediate solution.

I have no wish, of course, to belittle your merits. Your collective is strong, the order-bearing plant is in good repute and honors and awards have not passed you by. And you are responding to the requirements of the current stage -- you have joined in well in work on the basis of the new conditions of management, drawn up an "Intensification-90" program and taken up the Volga Auto Plant workers' initiative pertaining to the compilation of a tauter plan for the 12th 5-year period. You are making a product that is modern, unique and in demand, overseas included. All this is to your credit.

But from a familiarization with the plant, its life and its workmen it is clear that much at the present stage is no longer satisfactory. In fact, whereas earlier the plant was among the pacesetters, on an all-union scale, so as to speak, criticism of you is sometimes now heard. The main gap, it would appear, is that the plant is lagging behind in renewal of the production base proper. Quite a paradoxical situation has come about; you are making modern equipment for other plants, but are yourselves working on obsolete or aging equipment. This abnormal situation needs to be rectified.

Indeed, comrades, it was always the case, but is now doubly so: not advancing means lagging behind. I well know and the practice of many countries shows that those who have put their hopes in highly skilled manpower, but who have not renewed the production base are beaten out by competitors, beaten out thanks to science and technology progress, and the same unique products are manufactured, but more cheaply and of better quality. This lesson exists, and it must be taken into consideration. And for you, I have been told, the problem of competitiveness on foreign markets is intensifying already.

I was told that you were counting on a new block of main shops, but that you were done a bad turn here, as they say, by protracted construction, more precisely, the Glavalmaatastroy. The cause, unfortunately, is one which we are accustomed to categorize as objective. But this is not entirely accurate. Very well, we will assume that from your, the plant's, viewpoint it is objective. Not within your powers, seemingly. To some extent this is true. But, I believe, a considerable share of the blame lies also with you. After all, a great deal also depends on how perserveringly and consistently these questions have been tackled by the plant managers and the party organization. Attention needs to be called to intrinsic potential also. Ultimately there will be a new shop, there will be new equipment there also. But how do matters stand concerning the renewal of obsolete equipment in the shops currently operating? Comrades from the obkom told me that your "Intensification-90" program does not correspond to modern requirements in full measure. There is something to ponder and work on here for the managers, the party organization and the entire collective. In a word, we should not be referring to objective causes the whole time, but seeing also our own miscalculations and doing away with them.

The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU COngress criticized Kazakhstan for the fact that one-third less national income than on average for the economy is "taken" from a unit of fixed production capital in the republic. Your collective also is evidently not without fault here. The draft 12th 5-Year Plan envisages for your plant the allocation of capital investments in an amount of R33.6 million, including R11.4 for construction-installation work, with which it is intended introducing in 1989 the complex of a block of main shops for the manufacture of 10,000 tons of rolling equipment.

I understand that it is always easier to criticize than, overcoming difficulties, inertia and sluggishness of thinking and bureaucratic impediments, to really rectify the situation. But there is no progress without criticism: it helps us see the situation in the true light, reveal the causes of failures and miscalculations and outline a plan of action for a decisive spurt ahead. This is not "detached" criticism. We must all worry about our cause -- big or small -- as our common cause. The more so in that it is a question of substantial matters. The creation of 22 new mills, lines, machines and other equipment is envisaged for the period 1986-90.

Your problems are not, of course, simple. They will hardly be solved at a single stroke. They are connected and demand, as the party teaches us, a comprehensive, far-sighted, creative approach. Take, say, the problem of a rise in the technical level of production. This is naturally a worthwhile and necessary matter. It is not a question, of course, of merely installing machine tools with numerical programmed control and reporting fulfillment of the plans of science and technology progress. It is necessary to secure a real increase in productivity, otherwise we are only increasing production costs. You have, I have been told, a strong design group, which, I am sure, will be able to tackle this task properly.

One more thing -- attention to social policy. Here also the collective has, I know, serious and well-founded complaints about the plant management. As yet there is no dispensary for the workers, no house of culture, no sales-service center. The housing problem is very acute, and the shop convenience centers are nothing to write home about. Consequently, a most difficult plant problem is that of personnel, of which, incidentally, there was much discussion at the meeting of your party aktiv.

Even I, someone visiting you for the first time, am struck by serious shortcomings in social policy at the enterprise. However, they are nothing new for you -- for you, comrade workers, and for you, comrades from the board of directors and organized societies of the plant and, finally, for the obkom. So why are you so tolerant of the blunders in what concerns what is most important -- man, his material and spiritual requirements and his living and work conditions?

I believe it may be said that the plant collective has not yet learned to fully realize its rights. The law on the labor collectives broadened these rights and afforded the workers more opportunities for influencing both the course of production and the solution of social problems. But you are evidently not yet availing yourselves of this law in full. Yet the new version of the party program plainly points out that an enhancement of the role of the collective is an important path toward the solution of the problems facing the country and the people.

The party puts the question strictly: it is necessary -- for everyone -- to confront social policy. I know that now, in connection with the work under the new management conditions, your possibilities in this sphere have been extended and that the business has begun to make headway. But it also must be tackled in the new way -- in a big way, with inventiveness, enterprisingly and, as we said earlier, all together. Of course, the plant's main task is production. But under socialism the main task and purpose of any production is not machine tools and machinery but man and his requirements. The 27th CPSU Congress gave a most emphatic reminder of this.

I am sure, comrades, that your collective is capable of tackling the economic and social tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. The more so in that you will now be engaging in this in an atmosphere of increased attention to machine building. The congress stressed the priority significance of the sector as the sphere on which S&T progress primarily depends. You know about the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of machine building up to the year 2000 and the creation of the

special USSR Council of Ministers bureau. In the 12th Five-Year Plan alone capital investments in the sector will increase by a factor of 1.8 and the pace of the removal from operation of obsolete implements of labor will be doubled (this has a direct bearing on your plant). And in the 15 years as a whole capital investments totaling more than R200 billion will be allocated for the retooling of our production base in the country. Such a scale is unprecedented in our country.

So your prospects are good. But, of course, machines work as they are made and as they are controlled by people. What we ourselves make, so it will be here, so will we live. And since our economy will be stronger, people will live better, our country's positions on the international scene will be even stronger, our foreign policy will be more impressive and the force of example of socialism will be more convincing.

Comrades! Permit me now to talk to you about international matters. Not simply because by virtue of the assignments which the party has entrusted to me I have for several decades been in contact with foreign policy problems. I believe that these problems are of vital interest now to far from just professional diplomats. I will not be wrong in saying that they disturb literally everyone. And this is understandable: after all, they ultimately all amount to one question -- whether it will be war or peace. We may without exaggeration go even further: It is a question in our time of whether mankind will be able to preserve himself and life on earth or whether it will be plunged into a catastrophe where the nuclear tornado misses no one.

I will say plainly: answering this question is not that simple. Why? Because the truth must be seen -- in international affairs also -- as it is. And this truth is such: The threat of nuclear war remains a reality. And, what is more, it has not yet been possible not only to eliminate it for all time but to seriously move it back even.

The international situation is highly complex. There is every reason for alarm over the state thereof. And our party is speaking candidly about this both to its own people and the peoples of the whole world. But this justified alarm is not a reason for a passive expectation of the worst with a hope for something better. This alarm should prompt and is prompting totally unprecedented energy of action. In foreign policy matters, as in domestic matters, what is required is the growing dynamism, intensive activity and the increased effectiveness of the measures being implemented in support of peace and disarmament.

In order to operate correctly we must take precisely into account the motives which guide our partners on the international scene, aggressive imperialist circles included.

Apart from certain militarist maniacs nobody, seemingly, wants nuclear war. But acquiring military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- the imperialists have a tremendous, unquenched desire here.

I spent a considerable time in the United States as ambassador and may say this: Among the American population there is a broadening understanding of the danger not only of war itself but also of the arms race, but this is not yet being felt in the corridors of power in Washington. Why is this? In short, because some people are doing well financially due to the arms race and would like to earn even more. And it is the interests of these circles that the present U.S. Administration expresses.

The history of interstate relations has taught people what is precisely and laconically expressed by an old Russian saying: "A bad peace is better than a good quarrel." But what is a "bad pace" now? It is a peace armed to the teeth with frankly fantastic weapons capable of reducing the planet to ashes in the most literal meaning of the word. It is a peace which is as yet precariously balancing on the very edge of the abyss. Of course, it is nonetheless better than a "quarrel," that is, war. But how much longer can it balance on the edge?

Weapons are being stockpiled increasingly and they are becoming increasingly sophisticated and destructive, and, consequently, the perfectly real threat that people will prove incapable of controlling them is growing. Whence the conclusion: in questions of war and peace now, in the nuclear age, the significance of a responsible approach to the new problems which it poses is growing.

It is time for everyone to understand that the unchecked stockpiling of monstrous weapons of mass extermination, although there are already more than enough of them in the world, insistently demands of each and everyone on earth, but primarily, of course, of politicians and statesmen a departure from the habits, notions and behavior on the world scene characteristic of the practice of the prenuclear era.

There was recently, as you know, a serious accident atthe Chernobyl AES. You all listened, of course, to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's televised speech.

What happened in Chernobyl is one further stern reminder of the need for new thinking and new policy. Primarily a recognition that modern technology -- the work of human hands -- requires a special attitude lest it turn against man. We have drawn the conclusions for ourselves and emphasize once again the paramount significance of questions of ensuring the reliability of equipment and its safety and discipline, order and organization at every works, particularly where new science and technology achievements, all of whose secrets need to have been assimilated entirely, have been introduced.

It needs to be said that in the United States also there was not so long since a serious accident at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Station. And, incidentally, it was far from immediately that the world community learned the whole story of this catastrophe. As of the 1970's there have been 151 accidents at nuclear power stations -- and, again, many of them were not reported -- in Western Europe alone. And the recent Challenger tragedy (when seven American astronauts died) showed that technical malfunctions as a result of this human miscalculation or instance of carelessness or the other are becoming increasingly costly. And what if instruments and equipment fail and what if circumstances fatally converge when it is no longer a question of the peaceful use of nuclear energy or rockets for space exploration but of some new complex military systems? Moreover, if it is no longer a technical but political miscalculation which is made by a statesman, who does not want to understand or is incapable of understanding the very logic of the nuclear age? After all, the nuclear weapons which are already stockpiled are fraught with thousands and thousands of catastrophes far more terrible than Chernobyl.

The Soviet leadership fittingly repudiated, of course, the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the West. But did not confine itself to this. M.S. Gorbachev's speech put forward a constructive program of a serious extension of cooperation within the IAEA framework. It has elicited a broad positive response in both scientific and political circles of all countries. There was no less response to the Soviet Government's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August.

The present "bad peace" by no means safeguards us and all mankind against nuclear war. On the contrary, it is ultimately capable of plunging us into catastrophe. Everyone needs to have the courage to recognize this. Our party confirmed at the 27th congress that we have such courage. And confirmed it not only in words but in deeds.

Yes, comrades, peace is not simply the absence of war. Peace also needs, if you like, to be planned, designed and actively built. And for this we need not only resistance to anti-Soviets but also interaction between all states and between all people of goodwill, whatever the ideological and political views they hold.

The Soviet Union has put forward a specific program for the gradual elimination of weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000 and proposed that all governments embark

In unison on the building of an all-embracing system of international security. We are not about to attack anyone, do not wish to impose by force our views and practices on anyone and do not covet anyone's land. Our party intends doing everything to build a peace that is strong, just and equally secure for all states. For this reason the Soviet Union supports the exclusion of nuclear weapons from arsenals altogether and the confinement of military potential to the limits of a reasonable sufficiency.

The Soviet Union will not, of course, permit anyone to talk to it in the language of force. We do not pretend to greater security than the United States, but will not consent to less. We will most emphatically and firmly cut short all provocations against our country and our people by imperialism. And at the same time we will constantly pursue our policy of consolidating peace and international security.

This, briefly, is the essence of Soviet foreign policy. This was stated unequivocally at the 27th CPSU Congress. Pursuing such a policy in the present complex world is not easy, but our socialist state can have no other policy. We are not about to weaken and retreat from it. And we will not retreat.

Little more than 2 months have elapsed since the congress. But you have obviously noticed that many of the fundamental ideas and proposals contained in the Central Committee Political Report concerning a lessening of the nuclear threat and the building of a lasting peace which is secure for all have already been actualized by the Soviet Government and clothed in specific foreign policy proposals and initiatives. It is a question of the banning and liquidation of chemical weapons, a reduction in conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- withdrawal of the navies of the nuclear powers from the Mediterranean, a quest for ways to stabilize and improve the situation in Asia and much else.

Our proposals encompass all spheres of security policy -- military, political, economic and humanitarian. Our initiatives are addressed to the countries of all continents -- primarily Europe, but also Asia, Africa and America. In a word, they are proposals and initiatives of a genuinely all-embracing, global nature. But approaching questions of security in our time differently is impossible. For security, like peace itself, is in the nuclear age indivisible.

And one further matter. The state of Soviet-American relations. It leaves, as it is customary to say diplomatically in such instances, much to be desired. But plainly speaking, these relations are bad and tense. Of course, had Washington the political will, these relations could greatly improve. After all, last fall in Geneva the leaders of the USSR and the United States reached an understanding on an acceleration of the Geneva negotiations and a reduction in nuclear arms, confirmed their subject and purpose, including the prevention of an arms race in space, and recorded in a joint statement that both our countries emphasize the importance of "preventing war between them -- nuclear and conventional." Quite a lot, if, of course, the United States would confirm this statement with actual deeds.

However, this has not happened. You, of course, yourselves know that on no single issue since Geneva has the U.S. Administration moved in the direction agreed there.

What has the answer to us been in connection with the serious set of specific proposals advanced in M.S. Gorbachev's statement aimed at the complete and final elimination of nuclear weapons and a settlement of other world problems? Nothing, it may be said. What the Reagan government has sent us prior to the congress and since are not answers but evasions, a departure from the heart of the matter and elementary demagogy.

I have already mentioned their (sic) reaction to our proposals concerning a banning of nuclear tests. In short, their "logic" amounts to the following: since nuclear weapons exist, we need to continue testing them. Some kind of mockery of logic.

The second round has now begun at the Geneva negotiations. And? The American delegation is once again arriving with the old luggage of unacceptable ideas. Not one proposal, not one glimmer attesting a desire to really move toward an accord, toward disarmament.

But to take the problem of so-called local conflicts? The barbaric attack on Libya, the supercharging of threats against Nicaragua and Syria, supplies of modern weapons to the bandits in Angola and Afghanistan, everything indicates that U.S. brigandage in the world is increasing and that it bears the main responsibility for regional conflicts.

And, of course, all this is doing direct damage to the dialogue between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union cannot and will not close its eyes to these excesses. We state this frankly. And Soviet-American relations cannot develop in isolation from how the U.S. Administration behaves on the international scene in general.

In world affairs, in relations with the United States included, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government do not allow themselves to be guided by emotions alone and to subordinate policy to feelings and they proceed from the interests of their country, the interests of world socialism and the interests of general peace. But at the same time they are not losing vigilance either and are not allowing us to be caught unawares and to a threat to our security to be created under the cover of disarmament negotiations.

The USSR supports the development of normal, good relations with the United States on, of course, an equal and mutually profitable basis. In our view it is very important that even in the present situation there be a dialogue between us and at all levels, the top level included, furthermore. We proceed from the fact that, albeit not everything, of course, a good deal depends on the state, level and quality of Soviet-American relations. And today both the state and prospects of Soviet-American relations are determined primarily by progress or the lack of such in what is most important, namely, movement along the path of limiting the arms race, along the path of a revival of detente and the creation of trust between the countries.

The Soviet leadership is also approaching from this viewpoint the question of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's transatlantic trip. Understanding thereon was reached in Geneva. But, after all, everyone can see that since Geneva Washington has embarked on the path of actually undermining all the Geneva accords. For this reason the Soviet leadership believes, first, that a new Soviet-American top-level meeting may take place only if the proper international atmosphere takes shape and if the moral-political spirit of Geneva is revived. And, second, there will be a point to such a meeting if it leads to real improvements and practical results in halting the arms race and in disarmament. Otherwise why go, why waste time on empty discussion? This is what Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said plainly during his recent conversation with the prominent American businessman A. Hammer.

And, of course, now I have to tell you that the prospects for such a meeting have deteriorated. How things will proceed depends on Washington. We will see. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, will not depart from its policy of peace, detente and disarmament or from rebuffing all the aggressive intrigues of U.S. ruling circles.

In all countries, albeit to a varying extent, the forces of the self-preservation of mankind or, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev evocatively put it, the potential for peace, prudence and good will are growing. The components of this potential are diverse. They include the increasingly strong might and growing authority of the socialist community, the many dozens of states of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are linking problems of their development with those of disarmament, the international communist and workers

movement and, finally, the peace movements, which have for the first time in history, perhaps, become such a powerful independent factor influencing the international situation.

And do not be surprised: this potential also includes representatives of the ruling class in the capitalist countries. You understand -- they wish to live not as we do, but they do want to live. The arms race, of course, continues to be for many of them a profitable business, but nuclear war would not be good business -- its murderous consequences would bypass neither the worker nor the millionaire.

Solidarity is not a festive word. It is an indispensable condition of the success of any work. Both in every labor collective and on the international scene also. The solidarity of people, parties and movements united by one great goal -- doing away with the nuclear threat forever -- is a comprehensible and attractive idea, which is prompting to act in concert communists, social democrats, dozens of emergent countries and all who wish to preserve life on earth. As far as our party and our people are concerned, of course, comrades, we will spare no efforts in the fight against nuclear war.

It was noted long since that habit is man's second nature. And for this reason it is so difficult, sometimes agonizingly difficult, to abandon what is customary, but already outmoded or, in our eyes, moribund. However, without this no steps forward can be taken today. Thus is the question posed by the times, which we rightly call pivotal. And let us not become accustomed to this word and turn it merely into a slogan, with which it is sometimes easy to screen oneself off from life. It is a demand of the 27th congress, which each of us is obliged to fulfill honestly and in full.

One sometimes hears: Were I in such-and-such a spot, were I a foreman, shop chief, chief engineer, director, there is a lot I would do. I believe, comrades, these are sentiments of the past. They are capable of sending to sleep whoever you wish. Everyone needs to learn to do his job where he is: the lathe hand, the milker, the director, the minister and the party leader. Discipline begins with self-discipline, organization with self-organization. And accountability for shortcomings, blunders and disruptions with oneself. And if we, as they say, all workers together, live and work precisely as the party calls on us to live and work, I am sure that all our plants, all our designs, all our hopes will be realized without fail.

The CPSU's general line of acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development and peace in the world will necessarily triumph.

I wish all you workmen of the unique plant great success, strong health, personal happiness and clear skies above!

A.F. Dobrynin's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly accompanied by prolonged applause.

The meeting was attended by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, and M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

SLYUNKOV SPEECH TO BELORUSSIAN WRITERS

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["Text" of speech by Comrade Slyunkov to Ninth Congress of Belorussian Writers on 23 April: "Create For the Good of The People"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

In the name of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the government of the republic, permit me to extend a sincere welcome to you, participants in the Ninth Congress of Writers, and to relay wishes for fruitful results in your work.

You have assembled in your forum to evaluate in a businesslike fashion, in an exacting and self-critical approach, that which has been done and that which has been achieved by the writers' organization during the past 5 years, but more importantly, from the perspectives of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements to discuss future work, as to how to augment your contributions to the spiritual development of society and to the implementation of the political course and program for practical action developed by the congress.

For 1 and 1/2 months now, the party and the Soviet people have lived and labored under the definitive influence of the congress' ideas and decisions. The congress with convincing force again demonstrated to all the world the truly unlimited capabilities of our social order, and the potentialities of socialism.

Yes, we can take pride in what has been done throughout the years of Soviet authority. Extensive revolutionary transformations have occurred in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres of life. Our country has assumed leading roles in the development of modern civilization, and has become a recognized bulwark of peace and progress.

It is precisely this which enabled the party to formulate at the congress grandiose tasks for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country, tasks that by their scale and scope exceed anything that we have done in the past.

As you are aware, the concept of acceleration was advanced by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The congress boldly and in principled fashion defined both objective and subjective reasons underlying the lags noted in recent years in the economy, in the solution of social problems, required a decisive elimination of all that impedes our movement forward, opened new horizons before our society, and established an environment for the development of workers' initiatives, non-traditional approaches to the matter at hand, and for overcoming superficial and ostentatious approaches.

The ideas of the April plenum were developed comprehensively and in-depth by the 27th CPSU Congress. This congress will rightfully enter the history of the party and state as a congress of strategic decisions. Their chief direction is the attainment of qualitatively new conditions in Soviet society, satisfaction of the true interests of our people, and securing peace throughout the entire world.

That is why the decisions of the congress have been received by Communists and all the country's workers with widespread approval and ardent support.

The strategic course of the party toward accelerating socioeconomic development of the country found specific embodiment in the plans of the republic for the 22d 5-Year Plan. As you know, that period must be decisive in achieving a twofold increase in our production potential by the year 2000.

Now, the energy of designs must be transformed to energy of action. The republic party organization is now directing your efforts toward this precise goal.

I will name only the main goals which we must attain by the end of the 5-year program.

The national income is to increase by 26 percent. This entire increase we have to achieve through increased productivity of public labor.

The output of industrial production must increase by 26 percent, and machine-building items must increase by 45 to 50 percent.

Rural workers are aiming to raise yield of grain crops by 1990 to centners, of potatoes to 200 centners per hectare. The productivity of dairy animal husbandry is to increase to 3,500 and for certain oblasts, to 4,000 kg.

An expansive social program has been earmarked. Among the most important programs is the expansion of housing construction. Specifically, in rural areas, more than twice the volume of housing of the preceding 5-year plan will be accomplished in the current 5-year plan.

Output of consumer goods will be substantially increased, and product variety will be expanded along with improved quality of goods; the volume of services offered to the public will increase.

The tasks facing the republic are very complex, but realistic. The ways to accomplish those tasks have been defined by the 27th CPSU Congress. A sharp turn toward intensification of production, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements, an increase in the technical elvel and quality of production, an increased economy effort, improved organization, discipline, and responsibility -- these are the main thrusts upon which communists and entire collectives must concentrate their attention.

Today, an uplift is required in the labor and public political activity of the masses, a further extension of socialist democracy, the conducting of a forceful social policy, and a sharp intensification of the campaign against any phenomenon which runs counter to the nature of our way of life and the ideals of socialist justice.

We can fulfill successfully that which is projected only if each of us profoundly learns, weighs, and takes to mind and heart that which was discussed at the congress, only if the necessity for acceleration becomes a personal necessity for all our people, if we decisively reject fixed stereotypes, outdated routines in organization, style, and methods of working, and if we provide for a shift in our thinking and psychology, a change in the people's attitude to the matter at hand and to their public duty.

The reorganization of work has begun in the republic. The results of the first quarter bear witness to that fact. The task for sales of output has been overfulfilled. Output when compared to the corresponding period of last year rose by 8 percent with a plan goal of 4.4 percent. Labor productivity increased by 7.6 percent as opposed to the 4.1 percent called for by the plan.

During this period, sales of meat to the state grew by 11 percent, and by 7 percent for milk.

First quarter plans were met by builders and workers of the transport, trade, and public consumer services sectors.

However, many potentialities were not realized. The most important reason for this is a slowness and lack of action in organizing practical work to realize the requirements of the party congress.

It must be directly stated: The reorganization process is dragging, and in certain areas it is ailing and critical. Some workers argue: Let the others reorganize, they say, this matter does not concern me. And there are those managers who only create the appearance of reorganizing, when in fact they are only going through the motions. There are occurrences of stagnation, inertia, and superficiality, and of substituting idle talk, fruitless assurances, and promises for an active approach.

The reorganization and change in working styles and methods must take place in every work area, in every collective, and all organs of management.

For the essence of the reorganization is the reorganization of the person himself. The human factor is the key element in the acceleration process. The activation of that element poses new and increased demands upon the creative intelligentsia, and advances new criteria for evaluating works of literature and art.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of literature as a powerful instrument in the communistic education of the masses and in the confirmation of lofty ideo-political and moral-aesthetic socialist ideals.

Our times open broad expanses before the creative intelligentsia for bold and artistic search. Its chief, key directions were precisely defined in the new edition of the CPSU Program. It is a strengthening of ties with the life of the people. It is a true and highly artistic depiction of socialist reality. It is an inspired and vivid disclosure of the novel, the advanced, and an impassioned exposure of all that hinders our forward movement.

Works of literature and art must become an effective weapon of the party in the campaign to confirm the moral principles of socialist society, to elevate the prestige of the laborer, the innovator, and the active campaigner for implementing party policies.

Literary figures must be at the forward edge of the 12th 5-Year Plan, where fundamental problems of scientific-technological progress and of augmenting the economic and spiritual potentials of the country are being solved. Our society awaits new artistic discoveries and the truth of life from our writers, that which has always been the essence of true art.

We are gladdened that the literature and art of Soviet Belorussia develop as an integral part of the Soviet culture -- socialist in content, nationalist in form, and international in spirit and contributes considerably to our national depository of spiritual valuables.

Our literature, experiencing wholesome influence and absorbing the experience of USSR peoples' literatures, particularly the Great Russian literature with all its great humanistic and revolutionary traditions, is ascending to a new level of development.

The writers of the republic have come to their congress with considerable creative successes. Significant works marked by true talent and mature civic content have been created in all genres. Those works contain artistic reflections of October's revolutionary events, the external image of V.I. Lenin, and the heroic work of the building of communism. An artistically expressive and ideologically mature mastery continues of the theme of the people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. For a number of

writers, interpreting the moral experience of the war and the sources of people's heroism has become the sense of creativity and most important ethical task.

Convincing recognition of the successes of our military literature took the form of the awarding of the Lenin Prize to Vasiliy Vladimirovich Bykov for his novel, "Distress Signal." We all are enraptured by the creativity of Vasiliy Vladimirovich. This high evaluation is not just for one of the talented works of the writer, but for his active attitude in life, for his civic-mindedness.

Allow me personally and on behalf of all those present in this hall to warmly congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts, esteemed Vasiliy Vladimirovich, and to wish you new creative successes, good health, creative longevity, and great happiness.

Our poets, prose writers, and playwrights have become more active in researching contemporary socialist reality, this truly inexhaustive material for artistic discoveries.

An important task facing you today is to strengthen and develop what has been achieved and to eliminate shortcomings. You yourselves well sense that not all reserves of literature's educational and ideological effect upon the broad masses have been exhausted.

One still frequently encounters featureless, gray works which are of no use to education, and provide nothing for either the intellect or the heart of the reader. Mediocrity and simple hack work often force their way in. Ostentatious volume writing, shallow life analysis, opportunism, and narrow-mindedness have never been and will never be in favor. The chief result of a writer's work is measured in the talented, original, and needed books for society.

As was emphasized in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, only literature which is idealistic, artistic, and of the people produces people who are honest and strong of spirit, who are capable of assuming the burden of their time.

It is with such standards that you must approach creativity. The party organization and the leadership of the Writers' Union must influence more actively and render assistance in the development of literary figures, ideologically and professionally, and to create in their environment an atmosphere of principle and exactingness, of a high degree of accountability for the results of their work.

Under conditions of an unprecedentedly acute confrontation between two socio-political systems, the clarity of the writer's class and ideological positions assumes greater importance than ever before. Considering the psychological war mounted by imperialism against the socialist world, artists of the word must demonstrate ideological staunchness, political vigilance, and activate their efforts in the struggle for social justice and the ideals of peace, democracy, and progress.

Comrades! It is completely natural that the party today singles out as an important task the close alliance of literature and art with the life of the people. I would state it directly: Our literature is still in great debt to the working class, to rural laborers, and to the technological intelligentsia.

Labor heroism, the demonstration of people's initiatives and of civic-mindedness on the part of the Soviet people are inexhaustible. This is our dearest capital. We assign extreme significance to insuring that the new hero and new topics and problems of our life and work receive without fail highly artistic and highly ideological embodiment.

Literary figures must direct the force of their artistic and publicizing talent to the struggle against consumer-egotistical psychology, routine, bureaucratism, and careerism.

The life-affirming optimism of literature and its bellicose spirit must actively aid in the elimination of such aberrant phenomena as drunkenness, unearned income, crime, superficiality, and bureaucratism.

True to Leninist principles, the party has incorporated as the foundation of its cultural policy an attentive and concerned attitude toward talent which provides for the opening of all its creative potential, and introduces the artist to significant problems, causes, and accomplishments of society. The Soviet writer is an active propagandist of communist ideals, party policies, the Soviet way of life, and of its moral buttresses.

It would be desirable for literary figures to more actively cooperate with the periodical publications, radio, and television. Information media acutely need the vivid publicizing word of the writer capable of conveying in animated, emotional, and vivid fashion the valuable experience and contentment of labor success, and to uncover shortcomings and negligence for every person.

You know, comrades, that the party in recent times has attached great importance to the organization of the citizen's leisure time. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a number of decrees regarding this question. We must mount a campaign for high culture through a universal cause common to all people.

A broad movement is being deployed in the republic to establish in rural areas, clubs, and houses of culture branches of professional theaters and people's philharmonic organizations, of people's picture galleries, and of literary associations. We anticipate a more active participation in this work on the part of the writers' organization, and greater attention to it on the part of both leading writers as well as creative youth groups.

The work to propagate literature among the population in the republic elicits considerable criticism, which has foundation. Here we must depart from the superficial approach and forms which have come into being which cause the literary meetings to be unilateral.

We have to do more than simply read poetry or stories in front of an audience; we have to stimulate mutual interest. The association of the writer with his readers must not be of a concert nature, but must elicit a businesslike discussion, thought, and resolve bothersome questions.

Comrades, we are concerned by the fact that to this point the demand of readers for the best works of Belorussian writers is not being satisfied, and that the BSSR State Publishing Committee is not meeting the requirement for books which are studied in a school program and recommended for students' outside reading.

It is necessary to substantially reduce the route of passage within publishing corridors for artistically significant, pertinent works. The more quickly a good book finds its way to the reader's hands, the greater its yield will be.

The secretariat of the Writers' Union and the republic State Publishing Committee must consider in the planning and publishing of books not the penetrative capabilities of the author, but primarily the ideological direction and artistic value of the works, reader demand, and the opinion of critics.

The most important task of literary criticism is to be the conduit of the party line and to defend public interests in the creative sphere. It must decisively combat philosophical vagueness, grayness, and primitivism, and to proceed in evaluating works on the basis of social class, Marxist, and ideological-aesthetic criteria.

The party organization of the Writers' Union plays an extensive role in the mobilizing of writers' labor for the accomplishing of new tasks. The efforts of party members must create an atmosphere which is optimum for facilitating creativity and strengthening the spirit of healthy dissatisfaction over what has been achieved by innovation or reorganization.

In the general literary process, ever more confidently rings the voice of the youthful successors. It is hoped that the tone of their creative works will be forever lofty.

We anticipate from the young literary people an even greater creative activity and ideological maturity, and increased civic boldness in addressing socially significant topics of our modern life.

Masters of the artistic word are obliged to aid the young to more quickly find their voice in literature. They are called upon to support and educate their successors in a sensitive, benevolent way, and at the same, to be demanding concerning creativity.

On the eve of our congress, a discussion took place in the pages of the republic's press. It was well summarized by one of the elders of Belorussian Soviet literature, people's poet of the republic, Pimen Yemel'yanovich Panchenko: "Our tasks are clear. Many of us, the writers, must sharply elevate the truth in our works, and in our hearts to raise conscientiousness and accountability to the people and the party. Without fervent faith in communism, without faith in our plans and the strength of our society, without boldness in the struggle with all that is negative in our lives and morals, we cannot create works of talent, we cannot establish and nuture in man a sense of unselfishness, goodness, collectivism, and humanity.

So as not to lag behind the powerful pace of the people, we must redouble our efforts in the creation of literature worthy of our time."

At all stages of development of the Soviet state, the party has highly valued the contributions of the artistic intelligentsia to the creative accomplishments of the people. In the future, as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, our intelligentsia can be assured that everything significant, true, and created by talent will be supported by the party and will echo with gratitude in the hearts of the Soviet people.

We are firmly convinced that the literary figures of Soviet Belorussia will make a worthy contribution toward implementation of the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, will create new works which will reliably serve the tasks of creating communism and the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people.

We wish you great creative successes, happiness, and prosperity.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECREE ON PRODUCTION BARRIERS

WA170240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 p 1

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted the decree "On the Article 'How Much To Take Upon Oneself?', published in PRAVDA for 20 April 1986.

The decree observes that the facts set forth in the article were, upon verification, confirmed. Serious shortcomings were revealed at Sverdlovsk Oblast's Irbit Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant in the work of the party bureau (Comrade V.Ya. Dergachev, secretary) and the administration (Comrade N.M. Polyakov, director), through whose fault an unhealthy atmosphere has been created in the collective and the introduction of what is new and progressive is being impeded.

Many questions of the development of production and an acceleration of scientific and technological progress are being tackled unsatisfactorily at the enterprise. Obsolete equipment is being replaced too slowly, and depreciation constitutes 63 percent of the active part of fixed capital. Social problems have intensified, the number of those in need of accommodation has increased, the production-service premises in the shops are in a state of neglect and air pollution is increasing. Many complaints are received about the medical service, and losses from temporary disability are growing. The party bureau and the administration are evaluating the situation uncritically, displaying sluggishness in removing shortcomings and making no haste to reorganize work in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

The necessary conditions have not been created at the plant for the enterprising, creative labor of the workers and engineers. Progressive undertakings do not obtain the necessary practical support, and opposition is encountered in a number of cases. The party bureau and the director actually held themselves aloof from the introduction in Shop 2 of composite teams formed per the technological principle and making it possible to link the wage of each worker more closely with the end results of his labor and make better use of potential. They did not help the useful innovation become established and essentially even impeded this, and when the teams were abolished, they accused their initiator and active organizer, the Communist V.P. Bakharev, chief of the shop, of failure.

In addition, having with prejudice collected actual and contrived oversights in the work of the shop chief, the party bureau unfoundedly accused him of "disregard for the opinion of the labor collective" and expelled Comrade Bakharev from the party, and the plant director relieved him of his position.

Although not supporting the party bureau decree on Comrade Bakharev's expulsion from the party, the plant party meeting nonetheless meted out to him a strict punishment and permitted the reprisals to be inflicted on him. Thus was the chief of a progressive shop, an energetic and skilled leader who had been in the promotion reserve for many years, undeservedly strictly punished and removed from his job. As the article rightly observes, he paid for the fact that he endeavored to work in the new way and take more on himself.

The inadequate, superficial leadership of the plant primary party organization on the part of the Irbitskiy Gorkom and the unscrupulous position of its first secretary, Comrade N.I. Volozhanin, contributed to the creation of the unhealthy atmosphere in the collective and the reprisals against the Communist Bakharev. Not having investigated the causes of the conflict situation at the plant, the gorkom bureau protected the party bureau and the director in every way possible.

The Sverdlovsk Obkom reacted bureaucratically to Comrade Bakharev's request for a review of the unfounded decisions adopted in respect to him. The obkom officers forwarded his letter to the Irbitskiy Gorkom, and then, having received a formal reply, without examination made a copy for the archives.

The CPSU Central Committee found the actions of the Irbit Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant party bureau, which had engendered the conflict situation in the collective, and their persecution of the Communist V.P. Bakharev a flagrant breach of the Leninist rules of party life.

For having created an unhealthy atmosphere in the party organization and the collective and having organized the persecution of a communist who was advocating something new and progressive, the CPSU Central Committee dismissed Comrade V.Ya. Dergachev as secretary of the plant primary party organization and strictly reprimanded him, this being entered on his record.

For having ignored the opinion of the labor collective and having displayed irresponsibility in the introduction of progressive methods of the organization and remuneration of labor and the solution of social questions, CPSU member N.M. Polyakov was issued a reprimand, this being entered on his record. Comrade Polyakov's continuation as plant director was deemed inadvisable.

For failing to adopt measures to recover the situation in the party organization and collective of the chemical-pharmaceutical plant, an unobjective examination of the personal case of the Communist V.P. Bakharev and exoneration of those guilty of the reprisals against him the CPSU Central Committee issued Comrade N.I. Volozhanin, first secretary of the Irbitskiy Gorkom, a strict reprimand.

The Sverdlovsk Obkom was instructed to study the question of the continuation of Comrade Volozhanin as gorkom first secretary.

The CPSU Central Committee told the Sverdlovsk Obkom to bring due order to bear in working with the people's letters and submissions, and institute party proceedings against those guilty of the bureaucratic examination of Communist Bakharev's letter.

The obkom was instructed to strengthen the leaderhship of the Irbitskiy Gorkom, render the city party organization practical assistance in the reorganizaton of work in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and ensure that each primary party organization live in an atmosphere of creative quest and a renewal of the forms and methods of its activity, actively support progressive undertakings, and emphatically rebuff all who prevent this.

The leadership must also pay special attention to the removal of shortcomings in the work of the primary party organization of the chemical-pharmaceutical plant, strengthen its influence in the collective, increase in exactingness toward the Communists, overcome the formalism in ideological-educational work and, strengthen discipline and organization.

The CPSU Central Committee took note of the fact that the Ministry of Medical and Microbiological Industry has countermanded the order concerning the dismissal of Comrade Bakharev as shop chief as being unfounded, and restored him in this position. The ministry will adopt the necessary measures to assist the enterprise collective in the modernization and retooling of operating processes and in an improvement in the plant workmen's work and social conditions.

## JAN-MAY STOCKRAISING FIGURES REVIEWED

PM181051 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 25 Jun 86 (Signed to Press 12 Jun 86) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising in January-May 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country.

The pasture period is the most favorable time for obtaining the largest amounts of milk and meat with the least expenditure per quintal of output. Front-ranking kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a clear-cut feed production plan for livestock maintenance and are taking all measures to improve the productivity of feed lands. Their experience must be acquired by each farm.

I. Production of Livestock Products

| Indicators | Jan-May 1986 | Jan-May 1986 as percentage of Jan-May 1985 |
|---|---|---|
| Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons | 7,767 | 108 |
| of which: | | |
| cattle | 4,561 | 107 |
| pigs | 1,993 | 108 |
| sheep and goats | 163 | 90 |
| poultry | 1,050 | 113 |
| Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons | 30,696 | 106 |
| Average milk yield per cow, kg | 1,029 | 107 |
| Hen eggs, millions | 24,307 | 107 |
| Average egg yield of laying hens, units | 94 | 104 |

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 557,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Uzbekistan and Estonia. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Penza, Belgorod, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, Tyumen, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Tambov, Volgorad, and Murmansk Oblasts, and the Komi and Buryat ASSR's.

The gross milk yield in January-May 1986 was 1,871 metric tons more than in January-May last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia. The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Tuva, Buryat, and Udmurt ASSR's, Khabarovsk Kray, and Volgograd, Chita, Saratov, Amur, Voronezh, and Tambov Oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1986 increased by 1,532 million in comparison with the same period last year. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Latvia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Lithuania, Kirghizia, and Uzbekistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

| Types of product purchased | Purchased during Jan-May 1986 | Jan-May 1986 as percentage of Jan-May 1985 |
|---|---|---|
| Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons | 7,665 | 109 |
| Milk, thousand metric tons | 26,333 | 108 |
| Eggs, millions (all categories of farms) | 23,422 | 105 |

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 650,000 metric tons in January-May 1986 in comparison with the same period last year. In the RSFSR the highest growth of livestock and poultry purchases was achieved by farms in Penza, Belgorod, and Tyumen Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, Kurgan, Kursk, Kemerovo, Volgograd, Tambov, and Omsk Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Lipetsk, Kalnin, Orel, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,843,000 metric tons in the first 5 months of 1986. Farms in all union republics except Estonia increased milk sales to the state. Increase in milk sales in the RSFSR were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd, Chita, Amur, Saratov, Voronezh, and Perm Oblasts, Altay Kray, Tambov Oblast, the Udmurt and Buryat ASSR's, Sakhalin and Belgorod Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Tyumen and Sverdlovsk Oblasts, Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, and Kurgan, Kalinin, Irkutsk, Lipetsk, and other oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in the period under review increased by 1,182 million in comparison with the same period last year. Farms in all union republics increased egg sales.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

| Union republic | Jan-May 1986 as percentage of Jan-May 1985 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Purchases | | |
| | Meat | Milk | Eggs | Livestock and Poultry | Milk | Eggs |
| USSR | 108 | 106 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 105 |
| RSFSR | 107 | 107 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 105 |
| of which the non-Chernozem Zone | 104 | 104 | 106 | 104 | 105 | 105 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 108 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 107 | 105 |
| Belorussian SSR | 109 | 108 | 105 | 109 | 110 | 102 |
| Uzbek SSR | 98 | 108 | 112 | 108 | 115 | 106 |
| Kazakh SSR | 118 | 110 | 108 | 130 | 111 | 105 |
| Georgian SSR | 116 | 109 | 113 | 116 | 115 | 110 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 114 | 102 | 110 | 115 | 103 | 103 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 101 | 104 | 115 | 102 | 106 | 114 |
| Moldavian SSR | 115 | 104 | 102 | 114 | 105 | 103 |
| Latvian SSR | 111 | 103 | 116 | 112 | 104 | 112 |
| Kirghiz SSR | 107 | 108 | 113 | 120 | 109 | 110 |
| Tajik SSR | 108 | 104 | 117 | 111 | 107 | 118 |
| Armenian SSR | 112 | 103 | 115 | 113 | 105 | 112 |
| Turkmen SSR | 116 | 107 | 115 | 108 | 105 | 110 |
| Estonian SSR | 92 | 99.3 | 106 | 92 | 99 | 106 |

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 174,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 172,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in the first 5 months of 1986.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 June 1986, there were 99.6 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 740,000 more than the corresponding period last year. There were 29.4 million cows. The pig population totaled 59.5 million, which is an increase of 1,730,000. Sheep and goats numbered 146.8 million. The number of poultry reached 799.2 million.

## CSA REPORTS HAY STORAGE PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD182347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports data on the course of storing fodder. Throughout the country, sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area of 15.3 million hectares, including 10.7 million hectares for hay and haylage. Compared with the same time last year, there is 2.4 million metric tons more of hay stores. However, negative factors have also been manifested: In a series of farms in Kazakhstan, and in Bryansk, Kirov, Kalinin, Chardzhou and in several other oblasts, too much time was spent on preparation. This led to a setback in mowing, which in turn means the lowering of the quality of fodder. As noted by the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, all the possibilities are present for improving work in hay meadows.

## SUPREME SOVIET HITS BASHKIR AGRO-INDUSTRY

PM171217 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 May 86 p 3

[P. Shcherbakov report: "Strengthening the Storage and Processing Base"]

[Text] A joint session of the Agro-industrial Complex Commissions and the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin yesterday. The question of the work of Bashkir ASSR soviet and economic organs in the development of the materials and technical base for the storage and processing of agricultural products was discussed. The report was delivered by M. P. Mirgazyamov, chairman of the Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers. The co-report was delivered by Yu. M. Khusainov, head of a deputies' joint preparatory commission.

Bashkir ASSR soviet and economic organs have carried out a certain amount of work to strengthen the material and technical base for the storage and processing of produce. During the 11th 5-Year Plan, storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit increased by more than one-third, and the number of grain storage facilities has increased. However, the session noted, the work that is being carried out does not match the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Food Program targets for the production and purchases of the main types of agricultural products and the output of food industry products were not met. The priority development of the processing industry, which represents an important sphere of the agro-industrial complex, was not ensured. Disproportions were allowed to occur in the siting of enterprises. There is a shortage of potato and vegetable storage facilities in the state trade network, in consumer cooperatives, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the same time the potential of existing enterprises is not being fully exploited.

Measures to enhance the technical standard of production and introduce waste-free technologies and progressive storage methods are being implemented too slowly. At processing industry enterprises, the proportion of manual labor is high, and at many enterprises equipment is obsolete. Efforts to improve the organization of procurement are inadequate.

There are considerable shortcomings in the construction of agro-industrial complex projects. The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and other construction ministries systematically fail to fulfill construction plans. The construction of housing and children's preschool facilities is falling behind. Due attention is not being paid to questions of cadre training.

Bashkir ASSR soviet and economic organs still do not fully exploit the potential of industrial enterprises for enhancing the technical standard of the base for storing and processing agricultural products and exercise insufficient leadership in the siting of enterprises.

In the decision adopted, the commissions make specific recommendations to Bashkir ASSR soviet and economic organs and a number of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments on how to eliminate the shortcomings.

The joint session of the commissions was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

## POLLUTION, POOR USE OF WATER RESOURCES SCORED

PM161523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Commission's Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission for the Protection of the Environment and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 11 July.

It examined the question of work by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Geology to monitor the fulfillment of the requirements of water resources legislation by ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations, and also the fulfillment of state plan targets as regards the protection and rational utilization of water resources. The commission noted that efficiency in this work is unsatisfactory. For example, a number of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers failed to fulfill their plan targets regarding the protection of water resources during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Serious shortcomings exist in work done by enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and some other ministries, and also in the municipal services sphere and agroindustrial complex sectors, to prevent the pollution of bodies of water.

The commission has ordered the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Geology, guided by the 3 July 1985 USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Observance of Legislative Demands Concerning the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources," to take effective measures to boost the efficiency of work by organs under their jurisdiction engaged in state monitoring of the utilization and protection of water resources.

On the basis of reports by the relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, the question of progress in the implementation of measures for the utilization, neutralization, and safe disposal of toxic industrial waste was examined. By means of a resolution adopted on this question, the commission has ordered the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, other ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to take measures for the further improvement of this work, while the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR MVD, and local soviets have been ordered to step up their monitoring of the observance of established measures for the utilization, neutralization, and safe disposal of toxic waste by ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations.

The question of work being in done in the Estonian SSR to establish and utilize a republican fund for protection of the environment and rational utilization of natural resources was also examined. The formation of this fund enabled the republic in 1984-1985 to use it to finance a number of intersectorial and republican organizational and economic measures to protect the environment, for which no provision had been made in plan targets. The commission approved this work, recommended the further utilization of the Estonian SSR'S experience in forming republican funds for protection of the environment and rational utilization of natural resources, and issued the appropriate instructions to union republic councils of ministers.

The commission's session was chaired by V. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

## AGRICULTURAL WORK RESUMES AROUND CHERNOBYL

LD190700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev, 19 July (TASS) -- Farmers of six farms of Chernobyl Rayon in Kiev Oblast have resumed field work which was interrupted after the accident on the 26 April at the local AES. Now they are carrying out inter-row cultivation of potatoes and the procurement of fodders at full speed. The work is organized according to the watch method [vakhtovoy method].

Having inspected the fields, specialists have come to the conclusion that there is no danger and that it is possible to start tending sown crops and fodder procurement. The state of the soil, air and water here is constantly being checked. The collective farm workers themselves are under medical check. In 10 days time new teams will arrive to take over from them. The countryside is starting to live its usual life, with its summer cares.

REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS FLIGHT

## 3 Months in Space

LD130750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The 3d month of space flight has ended for Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev. The major part of today's work of the cosmonauts has been devoted to shooting of various regions of the mainland and the basins of the world ocean with static cameras and spectrometric apparatus. These experiments are being carried out within the framework of a broad program of research into natural resources of the earth and study of the environment. According to telemetric information and reports from the flight, the onboard systems of the scientific-research complex "Salyut-7 Soyuz-T-15 Cosmos-1686" are working normally. According to physicians' evaluations, both cosmonauts, after having spent 3 months in a state of weightlessness, have kept high efficiency and are continuing to feel well.

## Geophysical Experiments Continue

LD140636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are continuing work on board the scientific and research complex "Salyut-7 Soyuz-T-15 Cosmos-1686." Today the cosmonauts will carry out some more geophysical experiments within the framework of the program of research into the natural resources of the earth and the study of the environment. In the course of the "Astra" experiment, measurements of characteristics of the atmosphere along the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex will be carried out. In the second half of the day, both cosmonauts will undergo comprehensive medical tests.

## 17 Jun Update

LD170521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Control medical checking and astrophysical, geophysical, and technical experiments are included in today' working program of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev. Work in the orbiter is going according to the planned flight program. The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

## Biochemical Experiments Described

LD171254 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev continue planned operations aboard the orbital research complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos-1686".

In the past days the crew carried out experiments to study the atmosphere and the Earth's surface, and conducted biological and medical studies. The crew staged a series of experiments with the help of the "Kristallizator" equipment manufactured in Czechoslovakia and designed to study processes of mass and heat transfer and crystallization of different materials under the conditions of microgravitation.

Earlier this morning the cosmonauts carried out a series of biochemical experiments. Their purpose was to study the mechanism of regulation of water and salt metabolish in human organisms as well as the pecuiarites of carbohydrate metabolism in the organism of a person living under zero g conditions for a long time.

Later in the day Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev will continue the study of characteristics of the earth's atmosphere. They are also to conduct experiments with a view to continuing the study of the three-dimensional distribution of high energy electrons and positrons in near-earth space. Some technical experiments are also to be carried out.

According to reports from the orbit and telemetry data, the flight of the manned space complex is proceeding normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are in good health and feeling well.

BRIEFS

UNDERWATER EXPLORATION -- Moscow, 12 Jun. (TASS) -- A new Soviet apparatus called "Rif" that is designed for cultivating marine flora and fauna on articicial plantations resembles a miniature submarine. It has begun operations in the Black Sea. It is equipped with a manipulator, a machanical arm that enables it to carry out electro-welding and other operations under water. A map of the sea bed at a section where it is planned to build an experimental artificial reef -- a "house" for sea creatures -- is being compiled. The deepwater submersibles "Sever," "Tinro" and "Argus" are engaged in the quest for minerals, as well as the search for and study of fish stocks. They have enabled maps to be drawn up of the beds of the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk, and work is being completed on a geological map of the USSR's far eastern shelf. The "Tinro" submersible can operate at a depth of 400 meters, whereas the "Paysis" has been down to a depth of over 2 kilometers. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

ARTIC NAVIGATION -- Magaden May 28 TASS -- An early navigation has opened on the northern sea route. The first string of ships led by ice-breaker "Yermak" has arrived in the port of Pevek in the Artic. The ships delivered consignments of miscellaneous cargoes for the economy. Yet it is so far very hard to get through ice to Pevek from the west. Even the powerful nuclear-powered ice-breaker "Rossiya" can hardly cover more than sixty miles a day. Heavy ice compression makes her keep a close eye on the transport ship "Monchegorsk" led by her, albeit the latter is designed for navigation in ice. After steaming past the Novosibirsk islands, the ice-breaker ran across impenetrable ice fields. As was reported from board the ship on May 27, only six or seven miles are covered per time of a single watch. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 28 May 86 LD]